FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORKERS ENROLLED IN THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY SEE PAGE 9

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; gentle southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,770. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HEARST DECLINES TO RUN FOR MAYOR; SUPPORTS HYLAN

Bitterly Assails Mitchel and Says He Will Be Active in Campaign Against Him.

SITUATION IS NOW CLEARED

Declination Pleases Both C. F. Murphy and the Mayor's Fusion Leaders.

MOSS ALSO WITHDRAWS

Bird S. Coler Enters as Independent Candidate for Borough President in Brooklyn.

William R. Hearst yesterday withdrew as a principal in the Mayoralty fight and pledged his unqualified support to County Judge John F. Hylan, the candidate placed in the field by the Business Men's League and indorsed by the Democratic Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seventy as well as by Tammany Hall.

The withdrawal of Mr. Hearst clears the way for Judge Hylan to win without a contest in the Democatic primaries. The announcement that Mr. Hearst had declined to become a candidate was received with great joy at Tammany Hall, where Charles F. Murphy, departing from custom, issued a formal statement expressing his satisfaction and predicting that the action of Mr. Hearst would result in the election of Judge Hylan.

The formal declination of the ex-Independence League leader to enter the Democratic primaries was filed with the Board of Elections shortly after noon. Last night the declination was supplemented by a statement sent by Mr. Hearst from San Simeon, Cal., in which he gave his reasons for keeping out of the fight, pledged his support to Judge Hylan and bitterly attacked Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Hearst announced that he would be in the city during the campaign and intimated that he might take an active part in the fight to elect Judge Hylan.

High Praise for Hylan.

In pledging him his support, Mr. Hearst gave unstinted praise to Judge Hylan. "I know of no man in public life who is more honorable than Judge Hylan, more courageous, or more fitted to lead in this battle in behalf of the public welfare," said the former Independence League leader.

Mr. Hearst pronounced the defeat of Mayor Mitchel "essential to the safeguarding of Democratic principles and the restoration of the rights of the citizens in their own government."

In the statement Mr. Hearst said in part:

"I have no personal hostility to Mayor Mitchel. He is an amiable young man, but without character or principles. He has a silly ambition for social recognition and a weak willingness to place himself entirely in the hands of selfish and sinister interests and allow himself and his great public office to be used for the private advantage of these selfish interests and against the public welfare.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel politically because he has violated the pledges upon which he was elected and has betrayed the people who trusted him and voted for him; because he has given away vast values of the people's wealth in public property to personal friends and privilege-seeking interests, and because he has tried to give away still vaster values in public rights and properties, and undoubtedly will surrender these values regardless of the claims and protests of the citizenship if he be re-elected and if his course in public betrayal and private favoritism is indorsed.

Criticises the Gary System.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because he has made the public schools the football of politics and the sport of faddists. He has put our children on half rations of education when in a republic the hope of the State is the fully educated and enlightened intelligence of the coming generation. The half-time system in the schools, which all denounced as the most damning vice of Tammany, Mitchel has sought to make a virtue by putting it into general operation and giving it the high sounding title, 'The Gary system.'

"I hope the platform will include not only an unqualified declaration in favor of public ownership of public utilities, but equally positive declaration in favor of the right of the public to control the disposition of their public properties by a referendum vote and to control the acts and the loyal service of their public officials by the right of recall.

"The policies seem radical only in New York. They are in practical and successful operation in most of the progressive cities of the United States. They are but a public adaptation of the business principles which are in operation in every private institution which conducts its business on a business basis. It seems to me that there is no reason whatever why the citizens or stockholders of a public corporation, like a municipality, should not have the same reasonable rights in their property, the same opportunity to protect their rights, the same means and methods to free themselves from faithless and incompetent employes and representatives that the stockholders in any private corporation may have, especially as the practicability of such processes in public affairs has been absolutely demonstrated in so many of the progressive cities of this and other countries."

Situation Seems Clearer.

Mr. Hearst's refusal to become a candidate was received with undisguised satisfaction at the various political campaign headquarters. Both in the Mitchel Fusion camp and among the opponents to the Mayor's candidacy for a second

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First Austrian Ship Here Taken Over by Shipping Board

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The American flag was unfurled today over the Martha Washington, first-class passenger ship of 8,312 tons, owned by Austrian interests, which has been interned in New York harbor. At the same time announcement was made that the United States Shipping Board had decided to requisition the ship and turn her over to the War Department for emergency service. It is understood that she is in good condition and that necessary repairs can be made rapidly.

As the United States is not at war with Austria, the Shipping Board issued a brief statement concerning the position taken. It was explained that Austrian tonnage occupied the same position as neutral tonnage and that international law permitted the regulation of foreign tonnage by the United States, if due compensation was paid to the owners.

CITY'S ARMY QUOTA OF 38,572 FILLED

Complete Returns, It Is Expected, May Show an Excess of 20 Per Cent.

DRAFT TO CAMP SEPT. 10

Cantonments at Yaphank Are Not Ready and Men Will Be Held in This City.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling announced last night that reports made to him by the 189 Local Exemption Boards in New York City showed that the city's quota of 38,572 men for the national army had been obtained, and that when the complete returns were certified by the District Board, as required by the law, New York would have exceeded its quota by from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Conkling added that the names of all obtained for the national army had not been made public, and it might be a week before they were available.

According to the lists furnished yesterday by forty-nine exemption boards in this city, 886 men were examined, of whom 471 were enrolled. The total of names reported is 34,148.

The one board in the city still short of its quota is Board 99, whose original members, with one exception, are now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for trafficking in exemptions. The new board, which has worked night and day, reported last night that it was within seven men of the quota of 168.

"How about Board 102?" Mr. Conkling was asked.

"Board 102 is all right," he answered. "It has its quota." It is understood that more than seventy-five who were exempted for physical reasons by Board 102 have been found fit for service and so certified.

Mr. Conkling announced last night that the date for the first New York contingent to proceed to Camp Upton, near Yaphank, has been postponed from next Wednesday until Monday, Sept. 10, because the camp is not ready to receive the men. Mr. Conkling expects to mail tonight to the Chairmen of all boards the final instructions issued by Washington for the mobilization at Camp Upton.

The District Board, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman, handed down decisions in 349 cases yesterday afternoon, denying 225 appeals. This makes a total of 2,026 exemptions denied to date out of 2,851 appeals. The board also handed down a blanket decision on eighty-nine appeals made by the Provost Marshal General in cases where exemption had been granted by local boards. The board affirmed the local boards in eighty-two cases and ordered the exemptions withdrawn in the other seven cases.

One of the cases reversed was that of Jerme Jacob Schwartz, who was granted exemption by Board 155 on the ground of dependent parents. An investigation disclosed the fact that Schwartz's father is the proprietor of a waist manufacturing concern, that he owns a home valued at $45,000, and has another son, above the draft age, and an unmarried daughter. In two other instances where exemption had been granted because the men were "aliens" investigation showed both men had taken out citizenship papers and were eligible for service, and the District Board ordered them so certified.

In presenting the appeal of Charles Schettler, passed by Board 113, Louis Marshall said he had found the man without a country. It was shown that Schettler was born in Philadelphia in 1888. Afterward his parents moved to Austria, and from there went to Germany, but the young man was not naturalized in either country. When the war broke out he asked to be excused from serving in the German Army on the ground that he was an American citizen. Later he succeeded in making his way to Holland, and from there he came to New York. When passed by Board 113 he claimed exemption on the ground that he was a citizen of Germany and an alien enemy. His appeal was denied and he will be drafted.

In the case of Louis Frazio of 1,421 Madison Avenue, passed by Board 155, there was a vote by the board as to whether he should be exempted. Frazio waived exemption when he appeared for examination and expressed a desire to go into the army. He was accepted. Twelve days later he was taken to the office of the local board by his employer, who insisted on his making claim for exemption on the ground of being an alien. The proofs showed that he is an Italian and had never declared an intention of becoming a citizen, but the local board refused to grant exemp-

Continued on Page 4.

BOND BILL READY FOR HOUSE DEBATE; CHANGES DEFEATED

Committee to Report $11,000,000,000 Measure Today—Taxation Restricted.

WAR BOARD PLAN REVIVED

Congress Participation Rider, Rejected in Committee, to be Pressed on the Floor.

NEW LIBERTY BOND ISSUE

Campaign to Begin Oct. 1 and End Nov. 1, McAdoo Announces, Subject to Congress Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Administration's $11,000,000,000 bond bill was completed today by the Ways and Means Committee, and will be presented to the House tomorrow by Chairman Kitchin. The committee left the bill substantially as it was originally approved by Secretary McAdoo; attempts to impose heavy taxes and strict conversion features on the bond issue failed. The only taxes to be levied on the interest from the bonds will be surtaxes and excess profits taxes, and the ordinary inheritance tax.

Secretary McAdoo announced that the next campaign to sell Liberty bonds would be started so as to be finished by November 7. He said the active exploitation of the bonds would be begun not later than Oct. 1—these arrangements to be subject to action of Congress on the bond bill.

Attempts to amend the bond bill will be made from the floor of the House, as several committee members reserved the right to offer amendments. One of the most important amendments will be offered by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, who believes the bill should carry provision for a Congressional committee to co-operate with the President in preventing waste and extravagance in war expenditures.

The Moore amendment was offered today in executive session of the committee, and after considerable discussion was rejected. It amounts to reopening the fight for a war audit committee, against which the President raised his voice several weeks ago, when Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois were striving for legislation to create such a body. Members of the Ways and Means Committee today discussed gossip concerning wasteful contracts and inefficient methods, but in deference to the President's former expressions most of the committee members voted against Representative Moore's proposition. He will make another attempt with the amendment from the floor of the House.

Confer With Secretary McAdoo.

The taxation feature was not finally settled until today's meeting. Representative Hull of Tennessee and Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called on Secretary McAdoo this morning to discuss with him a proposal by Representative Hull to make the interest on the bonds subject to normal income tax, as well as supertaxes and excess profits tax; also to limit the conversion features so that after the existing bonds—the Liberty bond issue—have been converted from 3½ per cent. certificates to 4 per cent. certificates, no further conversions would follow.

Representative Hull explained to Secretary McAdoo that unless some limitation on conversions was written into the bill there would be a possibility that at some critical period the Government would find it necessary to sell bonds at a very high rate, and that all the existing billions of bonds would have their interest rates increased to parallel the new issue. This, he said, might load the country with untold interest charges.

Secretary McAdoo did not agree with him, either in respect to the conversion feature or levying heavier taxes on the bonds. The Secretary was impressed by the argument, he said, but had to remember that the bonds must not be made unattractive to investors.

In the committee there was a long discussion of this point. Finally, after several attempts, the tax feature was written by Representative Greene of Iowa and adopted as follows:

> All such bonds and certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) inheritance taxes, (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits or war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon incomes and profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

The bill authorizes the issue of $11,538,945,460 in bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and war savings certificates. Of this amount $7,538,945,460 is for loans to the Allies and includes bonds already authorized for them in the previous bond bill. The certificates of indebtedness amount to $2,000,000,000 and will run for one year. The war savings certificates, to be issued in small denominations, will run for five years.

Interest at 4 Per Cent.

The bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury will have discretion as to the rate for the certificates of indebtedness, also for the war savings certificates. The latter certificates, it is planned by the Treasury Department, will be sold at a sum lower than the principal and redeemed in five years at the principal sum. For instance, for $4.10 a certificate will be sold which will be worth $5 at the end of a specified period. It is also planned that stamps may be bought in small lots, pasted in a book, and redeemed for a certificate when a certain amount of stamps has been purchased. These

Continued on Page 3.

Pershing Moves Headquarters from Paris to a Point Near the Army's Training Camp

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The headquarters of Major General Pershing, the American commander, will be moved tomorrow from Paris to a point near the training camps. The first truckloads of furniture and records were sent today, and the remainder will be forwarded tomorrow. General Pershing and his staff will go tomorrow to the new headquarters. All departments will maintain representatives in Paris for the present.

General Pershing is greatly gratified at the prospect of being near his troops in the field and supervising their training preparatory to taking their places in the trenches on the western front. The location of the field headquarters is a military secret.

An order was issued today establishing a Provost Marshal's office in Paris. Hereafter all officers below the rank of Brigadier General will be required, when visiting the city, to register and State their business and the probable duration of their stay. Social visits to Paris will not be allowed unless expressly authorized.

HOOVER HOPEFUL OF CHEAPER BREAD

Believes That with Proper Co-operation 16-Ounce Loaf May Be Sold for 8 Cents.

CUT IN COST OF FLOUR

New York Consumers Who Have Been Paying $15.36 a Barrel Will Get It for $11.75 to $12.75.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Basing his estimates on the basic price of $2.20 for wheat announced by the President, Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, said tonight that flour used in baking should retail to the consumer in New York City at from $11.75 to $12.75 a barrel, depending upon conditions experienced by the millers. The average price for the last six months, he said, was $15.36.

A return to the five-cent sixteen-ounce loaf of bread, however, Mr. Hoover said, could scarcely be expected under the present trade conditions. He felt that unless there was co-operation between baker, retailer, and consumer to eliminate waste in manufacture and delivery, a sixteen-ounce loaf probably would retail for 10 cents under the new wheat prices.

Hope for a sixteen-ounce loaf that would sell for 8 cents was held out by the Food Administrator, contingent upon co-operation on the part of the public, and he expressed the belief that, under favorable conditions, some of the big bakers might be able to go slightly below that figure.

Some of the men who have been working on the wheat price schedule have expressed the belief that a 5-cent fourteen-ounce loaf would be possible under the new arrangement. Mr. Hoover's estimate of a sixteen-ounce loaf for 8 cents would make the price of a fourteen-ounce loaf to the consumer, 7 cents.

A campaign for the elimination of fancy rolls and loaves and the establishment of a standard loaf of bread will be taken up by the Food Administration in the effort to bring prices down. While the Administration has as yet no definite control over retail dealers, Mr. Hoover believes that prices which the Government established will soon become effective.

There will be no effort at present to bring about the manufacture of anything approaching "war bread," and the prices and conditions Mr. Hoover suggested in his statement are for wheat bread. The present range of prices paid for bread was so great, Mr. Hoover said, that it was impossible to fix a price for the sixteen-ounce loaf which the sixteen-ounce loaf was being sold. Eight-cent bread, however, he indicated, would mean a considerable saving.

Hoover's Statement.

Here is Mr. Hoover's statement:

"The average retail price of family patent flour in New York from April to August, inclusive, this year, has been $15.36 per barrel. Upon the declared fair price for wheat the New York price of family patent flour in the larger packages should be at between $11.75 and $12.75 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat this year and the price of mill feed. The price of bakers' patent flour to small bakers and retailers in jute packing, allowing for the millers' and jobbers' costs and profits, should range between $10.35 and $11.25 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat and the price of mill feeds.

"At the present time contracts are being made in New York for wholesale lots of bakers' patent in jute bags at about $10.65 per barrel to jobbers, whose present basis of distribution would make the flour cost the small baker and retailer about $11 per barrel.

"The price in Boston will probably be 10 cents more per barrel, while that in Pittsburgh should be 10 cents less, in New Orleans 25 cents less, in Chicago 35 cents less, in Minneapolis 40 cents less, and in Kansas City 60 cents less per barrel.

"At the prospective prices for flour, it is improbable that a full 16-ounce loaf can be delivered to the consumer for less than 10 cents per loaf, unless the consumer will join with the bakers and retailers in eliminating needless cost. It may be possible to reduce the cost of bread by about 2 cents per loaf if co-operation of the bakers, retailers, and consumers can be secured to effect a standardized loaf and if wasteful practices which have grown up out of competitive conditions can be eliminated and a reduction in delivery and credit brought about. Some bakers of a large volume and with special delivery conditions may even be able to increase this saving somewhat.

"The baking of large loaves under nondelivery and cash sales conditions in large sections of Europe would permit the sale at the bakery door of a 16-ounce loaf from this prospective price of flour, for 8 cents. The higher labor, fuel costs, and methods of distribution through retailers, delivery, credit, and other expensive rehandling systems in the United States increase the price."

Bakers Ready to Co-operate.

C. I. Corby, representing the baking industry, said:

"The baking industry can make no announcement until the plan which is being formulated by the Food Administration has been presented. The bakers have been and are holding themselves in readiness to effect the conservation of wheat. They have been co-operating with Mr. Hoover and have supplied data and facts to assist the Food Administration in perfecting its plans relative to bread.

"The bakers respectfully request the public to disregard the many ridiculous statements about bread emanating from the unreliable sources, and ask that they await the announcement of the President relative to the nation's plan for bread production."

Mr. Corby said his last contracts for flour were made at $11.85. When bread was selling at 5 cents for a 16-ounce loaf, he said, flour sold at about $5.50 a barrel.

The Food Administration announced today that the new wheat price would not affect seed wheat, which in normal times sold at a premium. About 30,-

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REVEALS SECRETS OF DAYS BEFORE WAR

How Haldane Strove With Germans to Avert a Conflict of the Powers.

PEACE FORMULA DRAFTED

But von Tirpitz Wouldn't Yield On Big Navy Program and No Agreement Could be Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Important revelations, which form a valuable chapter in the history of British and German negotiations during the eight years before the war, will be published by The Manchester Guardian Saturday. The revelations are a detailed account of the negotiations which Richard Burdon Haldane, (now Viscount Haldane,) then Secretary for War, conducted with Emperor William, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor; Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of the German Navy, and other German leaders, including striking conversations.

Haldane was the foremost student of Germany among the British public men, and his career has been a storm centre since the war, the gist of the attacks upon him being based on a charge that he knew of Germany's designs, but reassured his fellow-countrymen that all was well, and that his slip, "Germany is my spiritual home," was equivalent to a famous utterance made during Blaine's Presidential campaign in the United States.

The Manchester Guardian prefaces the article with the following:

"We hold no brief for Lord Haldane. Indeed, on the whole question of secret diplomacy—a diplomacy so secret that its workings in even very vital particulars are not always known beyond the bounds of an inner Cabinet—we hold a view quite different from that which he and too many statesmen have been accustomed to act upon."

Invited by the Kaiser.

Haldane visited Germany in September, 1906, as Minister of War. He was working in close connection with Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Minister. He took part first in conversations with the French General Staff. The idea of these conversations was if Germany attacked France Great Britain should be prepared to give military assistance and help hold the frontier opposite Belgium.

Haldane was convinced that assistance could not be given France within a reasonable time, and bent all his thoughts toward organization for extreme rapidity in mobilization and transport, which meant complete reorganization of the British Army.

Emperor William read a speech which Haldane had made to London Germans and invited him to attend the manoeuvres. Haldane was anxious to get useful information about the German organization, so he accepted. On his way he visited King Edward, who was stopping at Marienbad.

"He there saw King Ferdinand of Bulgaria," says The Guardian, "who was worrying King Edward with a project that, if rumor is true, boded no good to Greece. King Edward very properly did not want to talk politics with Ferdinand. He told Lord Haldane that he must put an end to all of Ferdinand's conversations with himself, who could 'act only through my Ministers.'"

Haldane, not desiring to hear Ferdinand's projects against Greece, talked so volubly on other topics that Ferdinand could not get in a word edgewise. The Guardian then relates a story by an English author of how Emperor William, at the grand review, galloped up to Haldane, who stood with a top-hat and frock coat in his carriage, and said:

"A splendid machine I have in this army, Mr. Haldane. Isn't it so? What could I do without it, situated as I am between the Russians and the French. But the French are your allies, so I beg your pardon."

Haldane replied that if he were in the Emperor's place he would feel quite comfortable.

Asked for Invasion Plans.

Haldane and two assistants went thoroughly into the organization of the German War Office, rubbing some of the officials the wrong way. They afterward thawed, however. Lieut. Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, in a conversation asked Haldane to put whatever questions he liked.

"In that case," replied Haldane, "I shall call for the plans for an invasion of England."

Von Moltke replied, "We have not one in the building," to which Haldane, looking out of the window toward the Admiralty, said, "Perhaps they are there." Von Moltke asked that they were there, and that they were very good plans, too.

The article gives for the first time details of Emperor William's negotiations of the Bagdad Railway agreement. While visiting Windsor Castle in November, 1907, Emperor William took Haldane aside the first evening of his visit and said how sorry he was there was so much friction over the Bagdad Railway.

"My answer was we wanted a gate to protect India from troops coming down the new railway," said Haldane.

Asked what he meant by a gate, Haldane replied that he meant control of the furthest off section of the railway—the one nearest the Persian Gulf. To this Emperor William replied:

"I will give you the gate."

The Foreign Office regarded the negotiations favorably, but it was considered necessary to bring in France and Russia, whose interests also were involved. A conference in Berlin of the four powers was arranged with the support of Emperor William, but it was defeated at Berlin on the ground that an agreement about the Bagdad Railway was no business of Russia.

Emperor Not Quite Master.

This, says the article, was the first and clearest indication of two facts about German foreign policy—that the

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Best apartment vacancies are listed in N. Y. Evening Post to-night. Special Apartment House section.—Adv.

ALLIES MAY STAND ON WILSON REPLY, CECIL ASSERTS

British Blockade Minister Is Certain That Note to Pope Cannot Be Improved.

MESSAGE 'THRILLED US ALL'

Sees No Conflict with Paris Conference's Policy, Which Was "Purely Defensive."

VATICAN IS DISAPPOINTED

Little Chance for Further Efforts, Pope Thinks—Berlin Still Awaits the Full Text.

Sword to Answer Wilson Note, Cologne Comment on Summary

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 31.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, which prints a brief summary from an Italian source of President Wilson's reply to the Pope, accompanied by some English and American comments, says:

"To such impudent talk one does not answer with self-defending attempt at justification, but with the sword."

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug. 31.)—The text of President Wilson's reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict has not been received in Berlin up to a late hour tonight.

A dispatch from Holland, transmitting editorial comment of New York newspapers, is the only intimation at hand indicating the tenor of the reply.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, today indorsed President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict, and said he was not certain any further response would be necessary. (This is the first official expression of opinion in regard to the President's note from any of the Allies.)

"The President's note is a very magnificent occurrence," said the Minister in his weekly interview with The Associated Press. "It thrilled us all over here, and the opinions which I heard expressed by representatives of allied countries were equally warm and appreciative. I am certain that none of the Allies would be able to improve upon it, and I am not certain that any further reply will be necessary.

"There does not appear to me to be anything inconsistent as between the President's note and the economic policy of the Allies declared at the Paris conference. The resolutions of the Allies were purely defensive measures, and in no way aggressive.

"They had in view the necessity for restoring the economic life of the Allies and protecting ourselves against any aggressive and militarist commercial policy which might be pursued by our enemies after the war. German schemes for driving their allies into a central European commercial bloc show that such a policy is a real danger. We do, indeed, hold that in this struggle economic considerations are as vital as purely military and naval measures. We have to maintain and foster the economic strength of those who are fighting the Central Powers quite as much as we have to organize our armies and navies.

"We allies also believe that we are right in attacking the economic strength of our enemies with every legitimate weapon at our command. That is why we rejoice at the vigorous policy which the United States is pursuing in regard to exports and other matters. Depend upon it, there is no more potent weapon with which to bring home to Germany the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war does not pay even in the strictest commercial sense.

"Germans are fond of boasting of their war maps and pointing to the territories which they have overrun. They forget that in the pursuit of their militarist policy and their contempt for all international law and the rights of noncombatants and neutrals, they have arrayed against themselves forces whose commercial and financial resources are immeasurably greater than their own.

"Hardly a week passes without some indication that even those nations which still remain neutral are getting to the end of their patience. It is scarcely extravagant to say that if the war goes on many months longer the Central Powers will find literally the whole of the rest of the world arrayed in arms against them."

"That is a state of things which gives rise to two observations. In the first place, it shows that in the modern world military force is not everything; that even if the German armies were really as successful and invincible as the Kaiser and his Generals boast, the future of Germany would still be increasingly dark. The second observation is more full of hope. It indicates, perhaps, the real solution of the greater world problem of the day, namely, how we can take precautions to prevent future wars. The great difficulty of all schemes for leagues of nations and the like has been to find an effective sanction against nations determined to break the peace.

"I will not now discuss at length the difficulties of joint armed action, but every one who has studied the question knows they are very great. It may be, however, that a league of nations, properly furnished with machinery to enforce the financial, commercial, and economic isolation of any nation determined to force its will upon the world by mere violence, would be a real safeguard

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General Reform Program to be Formulated in Spain

MADRID, Thursday, Aug. 30.—After a Cabinet meeting presided over by King Alfonso today, Premier Dato announced that a comprehensive program of reforms was in preparation and would soon be announced, after which general elections would be held. The King will return to Santander tomorrow.

There have been widespread strikes and disorders, accompanied by bloodshed, in Spain at intervals for several months. It is evidently in the hope of quieting this unrest that the Government has determined to propose extensive reforms.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON BOTH FLANKS

Consolidate Positions Won on Heights of Bainsizza and Carso Plateaus.

TAKE 636 MORE PRISONERS

More Gains on Gabriele—Vienna Claims Attacks Repulsed and 10,000 Prisoners.

ROME, Aug. 31.—Heavy fighting continues on the Bainsizza and Carso Plateaus.

The War Office reports that advantages were gained on Monte San Gabriele and in the Brestovizza Valley, and that 636 more prisoners were taken. The statement follows:

Yesterday our troops fought on the Bainsizza Plateau and the Carso to consolidate the possession of some heights and to rectify our line. We obtained advantages on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and in the Brestovizza Valley, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the enemy. We captured 636 prisoners, including twelve officers, and five machine guns.

Regardless of the violent anti-aircraft fire, our airplanes successfully bombarded railway establishments in the Tolmino area and communication lines on the Carso.

In the Concei Valley, (Ledro Valley,) on Wednesday night an enemy party broke into one of our sentry posts and retired, carrying off some of our men, but a patrol of rescuers followed the Austrians and released our men and captured some of the enemy.

VIENNA, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug. 31.)—The official communication of today describes the great battle of the Isonzo as continuing in the utmost desperation, and that the Austrians were victorious in resisting the heaviest attacks of the Italians. The text follows:

Italian Theatre—The great battle of the Isonzo continued today with the utmost desperation. We victoriously resisted the heaviest thrusts of the enemy. In the region northwest of Kal two strong Italian attacks broke down in the morning. Near Podlosce-Madoni and Britof, the enemy launched masses of troops without interruption throughout the day and until late at night. All his attacks were defeated by the stubborn resistance of our brave soldiers. The enemy yesterday employed fresh means with a view to breaking our resistance, which were hardly to be expected in this terrain. East of Britof, Italian cavalry attacked us, but was annihilated by our machine gun fire.

There was hot fighting against Monte San Gabriele Wednesday when the enemy again stormed this bulwark. Toward evening he succeeded in entering our trenches, but after nightfall, during a tempest, we made a counter-thrust. This new struggle ended with the hurried flight of the Italians.

East of Gorizia the pressure exerted by the enemy is unabated. During the forenoon there were only isolated attacks, which we repulsed. In the afternoon the enemy launched a general mass thrust, after several hours of drum fire, against the central points in the San Marco district. Here, as everywhere between St. Caterina and Vertojobo, our first line held with bayonet and grenades. Near Costanjewita, our front slightly advanced after a successful surprise attack, in which the enemy suffered exceedingly heavy losses.

Since the beginning of the battle the prisoners brought in exceed 10,000 in number.

For the third time during the last forty-eight hours, Trieste has been bombed by enemy airmen. Several civilians were victims of the attack and several private dwellings were damaged.

TAKE 23 VILLAGES IN ITALIAN DRIVE

Great Chiapovano Valley Cut by Cadorna South of the Bainsizza Plateau.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Wednesday, Aug. 29.—The Italians' advance has made them possessors of ten villages on the left bank of the Isonzo, ranging from canale down to tiny hamlets, and of at least thirteen on the high table land of Bainsizza, through which they have passed till they have cut the great Chiapovano Valley at its southern root, thus making themselves effectual masters of Conda di Gargaro, that great pit among tall mountains in which lie the villages of Gargaro, Britoff, and Zagorje.

Still further south of that lies the terrible Austrian buttress of Monte San Gabriele, which is now threatened by Cadorna's new strategy of movement. San Gabriele, with its southwestern spur,

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Adv.

GERMAN FLOTILLA OFF GULF OF RIGA WITH AIRPLANES

Destroyers and U-Boats Sighted by Russians, Whose Ships and Harbor Works Are Bombed.

MINE SWEEPERS OPERATING

Petrograd Reports Air Battle with a Squadron of Forty Hostile Planes.

OPTIMISM OVER MOSCOW

Washington Official Advices Contradict Unfavorable Press News of National Congress.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—That the German fleet is preparing to make another effort to force its way into the Gulf of Riga appears evident from the fact that enemy mine sweepers have been operating at the mouth of the gulf, and that torpedo boats and U-boats have been sighted along the coast in the vicinity. Forty airplanes have raided islands in the gulf and dropped ninety bombs on ships of the fleet and harbor works. Russian airmen engaged the hostile machines. The communication follows:

Western Front.—The fusillades have been more intense southwest of Lake Narocz, in the direction of Vilna, and in the region between Smorgon and Krevo.

Rumanian Front.—In the region south of Ocna and Ireshti the enemy attacked, but was repulsed. Repeated enemy attacks at the village of Ireshti and in the valley of the River Suchitza Wednesday evening were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. On the remainder of the front there is nothing new to report.

On the Baltic Sea for the past week the enemy has shown increased activity. About forty enemy bomb carriers and battleplanes have carried out a series of raids on various islands in the Gulf of Riga and at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, dropping about ninety bombs on ships of the fleet and on harbor works. Our naval airmen had a series of engagements with the enemy in the course of which we suffered no loss or damage.

The appearance of enemy ships—torpedo boats and submarines—in the vicinity of our coast, and the operations of enemy trawlers at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, have been observed.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—Operations undertaken by the Russians yesterday at Narocz Lake, sixty miles southeast of Dvinsk, resulted unsuccessfully for them, says today's official report from the eastern front. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre.—Front of Prince Leopold—Northwest of Dvinsk, Russian raiding detachments, supported by shellfire, pressed forward near Illukst. Our trench garrison drove the enemy back. Russian undertakings at Narocz Lake were likewise unsuccessful.

Near Scala some of our companies crossed the Zbrocz, broke into the Russian lines, and after destroying trench works recrossed the river, bringing with them prisoners and booty.

Between the Dniester and the Danube the position is unchanged.

MOSCOW CONGRESS NOT A FAILURE

State Department and Russian Embassy Advices Contradict Pessimistic News Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Dispatches received by the State Department, as well as by the Russian Embassy, today contradict news reports which gave the impression that the Moscow Council was a failure. Surprise was expressed by officials and diplomats who scanned the official dispatches that the news reports had reflected so much pessimism. There was optimism in the text and tone of the official communications, which were of a confidential character.

Secretary Lansing stated that the advices contained no reference to dissensions threatening difficulties as intimated in the press dispatches from London and Petrograd. He added that the Russian capital was a centre of intrigue and propaganda and that most of the cable news had come from the city instead of from Moscow direct.

Advices to the Russian Embassy today bringing detailed information regarding the progress made at the Moscow Council said that it was a complete success and that it had resulted in paving the way for a unification of the various factions for the defense of Russia against the Central Powers and for the development of a strong Government with very adequate powers for dealing with the situation.

Real co-ordination of the various social forces of the country was secured, and the Provisional Government was made acquainted with what measures it might adopt with the support of the parties and which not to adopt, a knowledge it did not heretofore possess. The Embassy's dispatches said there were rumors of certain changes in the Provisional Cabinet, but that such changes

would be personal rather than political, as no new principles would be involved.

The Moscow conference was so successful, the Embassy was further informed, that the Provisional Government and the various political groups have decided to hold a series of similar meetings in the near future so as to make any further changes that may from time to time appear advisable as a result of the interchange of views. At the conference there were differences in conceptions of measures to be put into practice between the Bourgeois, or Constitutional Democrats, and the Socialist groups, but that all were agreed upon principles, the differences being entirely with regard to the carrying out of policies.

The conference, for this reason, was considered highly advantageous to the Provisional Government and the various political groups themselves, as it brought to a focus the opinions of all. In the discussions outside the conference, it was explained, it had been made to appear that the differences were insoluable, but as a matter of fact a compromise and solution were obtained.

The compromise and complete unity of all elements in the conference were reached on the necessity of a coalition Government. The different groups all maintained that principle and pledged support to the Provisional Government.

GLOOMY VIEW OF CONGRESS.

Conditions Against Practical Results, British Observer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The nation at large and the army no doubt feel grateful to Kerensky for enabling them to hear the views of authorized speakers who so clearly laid bare the situation of Russia before the conference concluded early this morning. Russia's allies will be gratified to learn that there is practical unanimity on three points: First, the army must be strong; secondly, the war must continue to the bitter end, and thirdly, the necessity of reconciliation between jarring classes and party interests.

Were it possible to assume that this unanimity is not subject to certain reservations the conference might be regarded as an unqualified success. Unhappily, such is not the case. The conciliatory notes recurring in Tsertelli's lengthy vindication of the "revolutionary democracy" cannot obliterate the fact that other the various organizations, councils, and committees of which he and Tscheidze act as spokesman are permeated by a spirit of destruction, lawlessness, and indiscipline. A strong army is impossible without discipline, food, and munitions.

Nothing that was said at the conference gives us sufficient assurance that the reforms propounded by General Korniloff and supported by General Alexieff and General Kaledin will be promptly adopted in full measure. Half-hearted steps would only serve to intensify the present disorganization. The food supply is imperilled by the wildcat agrarian schemes, involving the destruction of both the larger and lesser farming interests. Munitions cannot be produced in sufficient quantities under present labor conditions, and under a revolutionary tax amounting to 97 per cent. of gross profits of munition works.

The catch word, "War to the bitter end," admits of equivocal interpretation if the policy of the Provisional Government remains such as to delay the restoration of discipline and the reorganization of transport and food and munition supplies. With all the good will in the world no army can fight on empty stomachs, and no airplanes can be serviceable without airplanes or projectiles.

We listened many hours to the persuasive eloquence of revolutionary idealists, who assured their hearers that an organized revolutionary democracy alone was capable of saving the country. We heard not a word calculated to afford an atom of proof of its ability to cope with conditions vital to the business of Russia's salvation.

ASSEMBLY SHOWED POWER.

English Correspondent Thinks Government Gained by It.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—The National Convention is over. It was a brilliant display. It proved, if proof were needed, that there is still strength and power and capacity in Russia.

On the whole, it may be said that the Provisional Government has gained in stability as a result of the assembly, but it did not gain in prestige. That rew of excellent gentlemen who, throughout the proceedings, sat on the stage at a long table covered with red baize, somehow remained in the shade. The country was in the foreground. The Government was in the background.

The truth is that through its very unobtrusiveness the Government served as a common denominator representing national unity to the extent at present possible. For it must be admitted that the assembly was not united. There was a sharp and clear dividing line which, despite conciliatory efforts on both sides, was not effaced till the end.

There was no open conflict. No assembly could have been more serious, more dignified, more restrained. There were plain speaking and sharp criticism on both sides, but the sense of gravity and decorum, or rather the all-pervading sense of the national danger, modified the violence of party passion. Yet the clear dividing line between Right and Left remained. It was, as Guchkoff said, not a distinction of class but a difference of conception, the distinction between a State party and a Socialist party.

There were tempting and tantalizing suggestions of national unity and there were moments when it might have seemed that on the main points unity had been attained. The general ovation was one such moment, but this was less a demonstration in favor of Kerensky personally than formal recognition of the fact that for the present the Provisional Government is the only possible centre of national unity.

More striking were the almost unanimous outbursts of applause when first General Alexieff and later Prince Kropotkin put the question, "Shall we yield to the Germans?" and emphatically replied "Never!" In fact, on the general question of war opinion was very nearly unanimous, and representatives of the Workers and Soldiers' Delegates made some remarkable admissions. The hackneyed formula "Peace without annexation and indemnities" was hardly mentioned. The question of the Stockholm conference was not raised.

The Council of Delegates strongly asserted its desire when Tsereteli declared: "We shall not lay down our arms until the enemy is driven from Russian territory," and again: "We are all for strict discipline from top to bottom." More emphatic still: "There are no stronger opponents of separate peace than in the workers' and soldiers' and peasants' councils. If the sad necessity ever comes to conclude a separate peace it will be concluded over the corpse of the revolution." If this could be regarded as the considered and fixed opinion of the workmen's councils the outlook would be very hopeful.

The convention was united in the desire for victory, but it is just as obvious not united on the question of means and on the question of reorganization of the army. On economic questions the tone was much more conciliatory. Representatives of the Industrialists on the Left and of the trade unions on the other, while stating their various policies, plainly invited mutual co-operation. There was a scene when the railway expert Bublikoff, after declaring that the offered hand of the workers would not be held out in vain, warmly shook hands with Tsereteli amid a general ovation.

One great gain of the assembly was that it brought the opposing sides into human contact, gave an opportunity for personal estimates, indicated the actual place of each group in general, and held up disguised that atmosphere of prejudice that develops in all countries. By so much the assembly will have served to modify the possibility of an acute conflict in the future.

On one side were intellectual power, administrative and industrial experience, strong historical sense, and capacity for affairs. On the other side unenergetic and crude organization, or a net of organizations that, as Tsereteli said, were learning by their mistakes. The Government represented a not wholly satisfactory compromise between the two.

MACKENSEN ASKS AID AGAINST RUMANIANS

Defenders Hope to Hold Moldavia, but Parliament Moves to Russia as Precaution.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of Reuter's, Limited, at Odessa, sends the following advices under yesterday's date concerning the Rumanian situation:

"The latest communications from the Rumanian battlefront report fierce resistance, often favorable for the Russo-Rumanian forces, against violent enemy attacks in the region of Oituz, Ocna, and the valleys of the Sereth and the Putna. The losses have been heavy on both sides.

"It is affirmed from authoritative sources that Field Marshal von Mackensen has urgently demanded strong reinforcements for his army. Rumanian army circles are still hopeful of retaining Moldavia, counting on the co-operation of large Russian divisions, but the Rumanian Government is taking all the measures dictated by prudence. A great number of Rumanian deputies have arrived at Odessa.

"The bureau of the Senate and the chamber have been ordered to proceed to Cherson, where the Russian Government has placed a number of buildings at their disposition. The King and the Crown Prince, with the Premier and the Foreign, War, and Munitions Ministers, are remaining at the army headquarters. The other Ministers will go to Cherson with the Queen and the members of the royal family."

SOUGHT TO SEIZE EX-CZAR.

Russian Soldiers Searched Car of American Railroad Envoys.

PEKING, Aug. 31.—George Gibbs and John C. Greiner, members of the American railroad commission sent to Russia by the United States Government, have arrived here. The other members of the commission, they say, will remain in Petrograd indefinitely.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Greiner said today that the responsible leaders in Russia were gradually getting control, that conditions were improving and that they were hopeful of an improvement in transportation, as Premier Kerensky was directing the adoption of more scientific practices.

The American railroad men on their way to this city traveled over the trans-Siberian Railway in a special car, one day behind the train which was taking former Emperor Nicholas and his family to Tobolsk. They say that soldiers' committees at Krasnoyarsk and several other Siberian towns, having heard reports of the movements of Nicholas, suspected that he was with them. The soldiers searched the car for the former monarch and expressed disappointment that they were unable to capture him.

STUDENTS CHECK LOOTERS.

Restore Order in Burning Russian Town of Kazan.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—The fire last Monday in the City of Kazan, on the Kazanka River, 430 miles east of Moscow, spread so rapidly that the population fled to outlying fields and forests, a correspondent of the Bourse Gazette telegraphs.

Ruffians began to pillage on a great scale, but students of military schools acted energetically and stopped the looting. Later the flames spread to naphtha reservoirs, and the town was enveloped in smoke.

The fire burned for thirty-six hours, during which time the people remained outside the town. Order is being restored gradually.

LENINE IN SWITZERLAND.

Russian Agitator Said to be Writing a Peace Pamphlet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—Lenine, disguised, has been staying here for the last fortnight at the village of Thalwil, near Zurich, where he is preparing a peace pamphlet. He is expected to leave shortly. Thousands of copies are destined to be smuggled to the Russian Army. He is expected to leave shortly for Berlin.

Svlatikof, a delegate of the Provisional Russian Government at present at Berne, stigmatizes Lenine as a traitor and a renegade.

The Swiss authorities have arrested the correspondent of the Paris Matin at Zurich.

MORE PETROGRAD RIOTS.

Militia Queels Anti-Government Outbreaks by Maximalists.

Cabling yesterday, the Petrograd correspondent of The Jewish Daily Forward said:

"The militia of Petrograd was busy the whole day suppressing anti-Government counter-revolutionary activities. Posters calling the population to an armed uprising against the Government were torn down and attempts at street demonstrations were vigorously quelled.

"The main reason for the strengthened anti-Government propaganda is the shortage of food, which is felt very keenly all over the country. Chernigov Jews were searched and maltreated on the pretext that they were concealing food provisions."

SOCIALIST VIEW CLEARED.

London Conference Showed Majority Firm for Allied Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At first laughed at as a complete failure, the Allied Socialist and Labor Conference held in London this week is now judged in many quarters to have served a useful purpose in clearing the situation among the various groups. That the conference failed to reach unanimity of decision, it is argued, in no sense indicates its complete failure.

The conference showed that a majority representing Great Britain, France, and Italy wished to go to Stockholm to insist upon the war aims of the Allies, but this same majority is determined to pursue the war until Prussianism is crushed. The majority element takes President Wilson's reply to the Pope as almost exactly expressing its view.

The minority was composed of pacifists who want the war to be stopped somehow, some from humanitarian reasons, others because they think all wars are manifestations of capitalism. The latter hold that all governments, except possibly the Russian, are equally to blame, and refuse to compromise International Socialism by having dealings with any of them.

As the conference came to the conclusion that unanimity could not be attained in Stockholm or London, a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette points out that the Stockholm Council passes into the background for the present. In some quarters the view is expressed that the working class will have a say about the terms of peace, but that the proper time for this will be after an armistice and while regular negotiations are proceeding.

AUSTRIAN DEFICIT GROWS.

Interest on the War Loans Now Amounts to $352,000,000.

ZURICH, Aug. 31.—The Austrian budget for 1916-17 shows a deficit of 344,000,000 crowns, compared to a deficit of 49,000,000 crowns in the preceding year.

Two of the largest items of expenditure are 1,761,000,000 crowns for interest on war loans and 1,650,000,000 crowns for the support of soldiers' families. Special and direct war expenditures are not included in the budget.

AUSTRIA TAKES OVER POLAND'S ARMY

Uses It on East Front While Her Own Troops Are Rushed to Italy.

PLEDGES AGAIN VIOLATED

Berlin's Kingdom Plan Avowedly a Failure and Pan-German Papers Urge Its Abandonment.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—Italy's victory on the Isonzo apparently is indirectly responsible for the crisis that has arisen over Poland, involving the resignation of the Polish State Council at Warsaw and the dispatch to the front as a part of Austria's forces of the army raised in Poland, ostensibly as a national home organization.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch, says that the sending of the Polish legions to the front, because of which the State Council retired, was due to military necessity, as every available man had to be thrown into the battle line. The legions, with the exception of a detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers that remained in Warsaw to instruct recruits, took over a section of the Austrian eastern front.

The newspaper's statement is a revelation because it had not been known here that the legions already were at the front relieving troops to reinforce the Isonzo front. This action was a violation of the understanding that Polish troops were to be used only in the defense of Poland and not the southern front.

The Tägliche Rundschau gives a new version of the reason for the retirement of the Polish Council, saying that instead of resigning it was dissolved because it ventured to present an ultimatum to the German Government on military questions.

The retirement of the council has brought out the fact that at the confidential session of the Reichstag Main Committee on Monday the majority parties demanded the establishment of a really representative assembly and a responsible Ministry in Poland—a step which the Rundschau declares would lead to an immediate demand for the withdrawal of Germans from Poland.

The Pan German newspapers have begun a campaign for abandonment of the idea of a Polish Kingdom, arguing that the retirement of the council gives a favorable opportunity to undo the mistakes made in proclaiming the establishment of the Kingdom and since that time. Newspapers of all shades of opinion agree that their friendship for Germany among the Polish population, and that the Poles who at the time the Kingdom was proclaimed were ready to cast their lot actively on the side of the Central Powers, and who never constituted more than a minority, are steadily losing influence and prestige.

The Pan German organs now declare that the bulk of the population is so avowedly anti-German that some solution other than the creation of a semi-independent Kingdom must be sought. A certain section of the Poles is again advocating a Kingdom in close association or union with the Hapsburg monarchy.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (Via London, Aug. 31.)—The Foreign Office today informed The Associated Press that, notwithstanding the retirement of the Polish Council of State, Germany and Austria would proceed to complete the work of organizing the Polish State. The negotiations between the powers of occupation virtually had been completed and they had assigned to the recalcitrant State Council an important rôle in the new Government.

"The general offensive now being carried on by our foes," the Foreign Office official declared, "also is aimed at Poland, to which, therefore, is given the opportunity to fight shoulder to shoulder with us against the common enemy. For this purpose a large number of troops composing the newly organized legions have been placed at the disposal of Austria. A sufficient number of officers and instructors have remained behind, however, to continue the work of organizing the army.

"As soon as the military situation warrants the Polish troops now at the front will return home.

"It is to be regretted that the Council of State has made a pretext of this measure was wholly dictated by military necessity. The incident, however, will not interfere with German and Austrian plans for establishing a Government that will permit Poland to enter the ranks of independent powers."

POLES PLAYED FOR DELAY.

Members of Warsaw Council Hampered German Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Announcement was made by The Associated Polish Press tonight that American Polish leaders are "not distressed" by the news that the members of the Polish Provisional Council of State at Warsaw had resigned in a body. Polish leaders here were recently advised out of Switzerland that the persistent attempts of the Austro-German Governments to use the council for the purpose of creating a Polish army to fight for the Central Powers were certain to bring about the resignation of the members of the Polish Council of State.

"Inasmuch as the Council," says the announcement issued here tonight, "was summoned in the first instance by General von Beseler, Dec. 8, 1916, for the purpose of hastening the formation of the army, the American upholders of Free Poland are inclined to credit their fellow-Poles with having achieved considerable success in delaying the accomplishment of this purpose. Considering that the body in the first instance was called into existence under German proclamation the work of the members in quickening the sentiment for an independent and reunited Poland is also regarded as most praiseworthy.

"The Polish Council was authorized Nov. 26, 1916. On Dec. 8 General von Beseler summoned the Council to draft and suggest laws for the administration of Poland as a fighting army. On Jan. 15 the Provisional Council finally met at Warsaw.

"In addition to the twenty-five members agreed on by the Poles and the Central Powers, the German and Austrian Governments each appointed a Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners to represent them, and to suppress and check the activities of the Poles.

"Practically at their first meeting the Poles showed their spirit by declaring for an independent State which should embrace not only the Russian kingdom of Poland, but all those territories separated from Russia which gravitate toward Poland, thus aiming at the inclusion of Prussian and Austrian Poland. It must be admitted that from the start the Council has been persistent in urging the national idea, and instead of being an aid to the Central Powers, it has been a constant thorn in the flesh of the authorities.

"Even in resigning, it also noted as worthy of attention that the members of the Council have left behind them a committee to hold fast to such national concessions as have been won."

EXPECT BIG LOAN FROM US.

Russian Paper Talks of an Advance of Five Billion Rubles.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—The Bourse Gazette says it has reason to believe that the favorable disposition manifested by Americans, particularly after the national conference at Moscow, will enable the Provisional Government soon to obtain from the United States a loan of 5,000,000,000 rubles.

WILSON NOTE LATE IN REACHING BRITISH

Full Text Was Not Issued by the London Press Bureau Until 9 o'Clock Wednesday Evening.

COMMENT GIVEN OUT FIRST

Paralysis of Newspaper Initiative Laid to the Censorship "Spoonfeeding" Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—American newspapers may find an additional incentive to resist to the uttermost any species of censorship which they regard as interference with the freedom of the press in what has happened with regard to President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note.

It goes without saying that in prewar days, when newspaper enterprise was unshackled, the issue of a document of such importance as the Presidential note would have stirred all newspaper offices to the fullest activity. The least imaginative can picture the efforts which American correspondents of European news agencies and individual newspapers would have made to get the document on the cables to this side. No London newspaper would have hesitated at the cost of having the message cabled at full rates if there had seemed any possibility of securing a "beat."

What did happen in the case of the President's reply to the Pope? That it was printed in the American papers Wednesday morning we know here from the fact that New York editorials commenting on it reached London Wednesday evening. The first version of the note published here was, however, a summary issued late on Wednesday by the Exchange Telegraph Company, which is understood to have obtained a copy, of which it circulated a paraphrase transcript, from the American Embassy.

Later in the evening, at 9 o'clock, the Press Bureau circulated to newspapers the full text of the note. That is to say, one of the documents of importance of the war was only made known to the British public practically a whole day after it had been printed throughout America. In pre-war days a document of equal importance would have been rushed over the cables and might have reached London in time to receive publication in special editions of the morning papers, allowing for the difference in time between New York and London. In any case the full text would have been printed in the earliest editions of the Wednesday afternoon papers.

Censorship Lessens Effort.

Too frequent cable delays operate against such a possibility nowadays, to some extent at least, but that some effort of the kind was not made is chiefly due, in the opinion of good newspaper judges here, to the fact as a result of three years of censorship English newspaper initiative and enterprise have become lethargic. Individual effort, in a measure, has become atrophied by continued experiences showing that "beats" even in matters which could legitimately be handled by newspapers without risk of infringing a censorship have become a practical impossibility owing to the delays created by the routine working of the censorship.

English newspapers have accepted the conditions created by the application of the censorship from patriotic motives without a full realization of the impediments and restrictions which it would entail upon their legitimate enterprise. The American press has done well, in the opinion of newspaper makers here, in rejecting a censorship which would have exceeded the necessities of the time.

Another point in this connection is worth noting by American publishers and editors. In an interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES at an earlier stage of the war, Sir Edward Cook, one of the directors of the Press Bureau, put emphasis on the fact that the British bureau, in addition to its censorship duties, was supplying English newspapers with a certain amount of copy, being a distributing agency as well as a censor's office. To the bulk of English newspapers, hard hit by the war, this supply of free copy was possibly welcome.

A small number of papers of greater financial strength disliked the system as pointing toward the spoonfeeding methods applied to the German press, but no definite or emphatic opposition was raised. Now and again the spoonfeeding methods were adopted for the special purposes of various departments of the Government and attention was called to the fact in Parliament, with the result that these particular errors were not repeated.

A system by which the Press Bureau remained the distributing agency for Governmental and official documents of various kinds, however, continued and it is no exaggeration to say that the English press generally is now satisfied to wait for all such communications until they are handed out on a plate by the bureau instead of going to work itself to obtain and publish them. I am speaking only of cases where publication is in the public interest. Habits of this kind are not conducive to enterprise and doubtless had an influence in the particular case of the Wilson reply to the Pope.

Editorial Comment Rushed.

Parenthetically it may be mentioned that the first European comments on the note cabled to America were based on the summary circulated by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The complete text, in most cases, was received after the editorials had been written and when little time remained for modification.

Paris was even worse served than London in this respect. In some quarters it is suggested that the slowness of the European press in handling the President's note was probably the result of the financial straits to which newspapers have been reduced by the war. This was not the case so far as the London press was concerned. Fleet Street is not unprosperous, considering all the economic changes the war has brought about. Losses in the early periods of the war have been curtailed and advertising revenues have increased. None of the first-class London papers would hesitate to spend much larger sums than the cabling of the Presidential note would have cost, were there any possibility of a journalistic "beat." But for the reasons outlined such possibilities are nowadays scanty, and the spirit of enterprise in London journalism is moribund in the shackles of the censorship.

LONDON PACIFIST ARRESTED

E. D. Morel, Alleged Pro-German, Seized After Home Is Searched.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—E. D. Morel, Secretary of the Union of Democratic Control, one of the leaders of the pacifist movement, was arrested today. Morel's London office and his home at St. Albans were searched last Saturday by the police and several packages of documents were removed from his office. He had been accused by several newspapers of pro-Germanism.

Morel was charged in the Bow Street Police Court with unlawfully inciting one Ethel Sedgewick to convey to Switzerland a pamphlet contrary to regulations. After the presentation of formal evidence he was remanded.

Rumors of Alsace Change Continue.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Owing to the reports that Emperor William is contemplating a change in the status of Alsace-Lorraine, one of which is that it is to be transformed into a Federal State, some importance is attached here to a Berlin dispatch received by way of Basle, saying that Dr. H. von Dallwitz, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, is now in Berlin.

BETHMANN ASSAILS GERARD'S VERACITY

Former Chancellor Says the Ex-Ambassador Gives Too Free Rein to His Imagination.

DENIES TALK ON WAR AIMS

Questions Gerard's Taste in Writing His Book and Aims a Shaft at "Shirt-Sleeve" Diplomacy.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug. 31.)—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the former Imperial German Chancellor, asserted today that it was his impression that James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in writing his revelations of Germany's war aims, gave a somewhat free rein to his imagination. The statement of the former Chancellor was the result of his reading in a London newspaper Mr. Gerard's version of a conversation with him last January, in which it was alleged that Germany's peace terms were set forth.

"In his published report of this particular conversation," Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg told The Associated Press today, "Mr. Gerard attributed utterances to me which may have been made in other quarters in Germany, and to which he frequently referred in the progress of our conversation, but which were not my own. This applies especially to his reference to Germany's alleged intentions to seize Liége and Namur, and of Germany's plans to take possession of the Belgian ports and railways and to establish military and commercial dominion over that country.

"I never unfolded such German war aims to Mr. Gerard. In the course of my several conversations with him, as also in our discussion last January, I invariably referred to my Reichstag speeches, in which I stated that Germany would exact positive guarantees that Belgian territory and politics would not in the future be exploited as a menacing factor against us. I did not make any statement as to the nature of these guarantees.

"In the progress of our conversation Mr. Gerard suggested that the realization of far-reaching aspirations in Belgium would give King Albert merely a nominal authority and asked whether it would not be better for Germany to forego such plans and, instead of them, endeavor to acquire Liége, which Mr. Gerard thought possible of achievement.

"Perhaps this suggestion was a bait, intended to provoke a reply from me. If so, the attempt failed. In all my discussions with the Ambassador on this subject, I referred to my public utterances in which I emphasized that I was endeavoring to procure a peace that would permit us to live in cordial and neighborly relations with Belgium.

"Mr. Gerard's memory would seem also to have served him faultily when he wrote down what was said about Russia. He dealt but superficially with Germany's eastern war aims, observing that the United States' interest in this direction was very limited and that Germany undoubtedly would have a free hand there. For Rumania and Serbia he also revealed very slender sympathy. Mr. Gerard did not obtain from out of my mouth any of the statements concerning these countries which he attributes to me."

The former Chancellor then observed:

"When diplomats undertake to exploit their official relations for journalistic purposes they are very apt to be misled into putting into the mouths of foreign statesmen utterances which either are the creation of an ample imagination or are based on faulty memory. Discussion of political opinions is bound to be transitory and fleeting."

The former Chancellor then touched upon what he considered the ethics of Mr. Gerard's disclosures as compared with the European idea.

"You Americans are an impetuous people," he said. "You do not seem to permit even your retiring diplomats to observe the traditional silence, nor have you the patience to abide the post-mortem publication of their memoirs. Sir Edward Goschen, (former British Ambassador to Germany and Austria) or Jules Cambon (former French Ambassador to Germany, the United States, and Spain) probably could excel Mr. Gerard in revelations of entertaining diplomatic history and gossip. Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, too, I imagine, might startle us with the diary of his Washington experiences.

"In Europe, however, it would seem that publication of such matters, by common consent, is postponed to a later period, when judgments are both calmer and more mature. Mr. Gerard, however, may hold the special license conferred by 'shirtsleeve' diplomacy, as you call it, and I shall not dispute his prerogatives. But he must not give his imagination too free rein."

Away from the turbulent political arena, the former Chancellor is now enjoying harvest time on his estate at Hohenfinow, Province of Brandenburg, two hours by rail from Berlin. During his conversation with the correspondent he begged off from talking politics, but assured the correspondent that the potato crop at Hohenfinow was most excellent.

IGNORES NAVY LEAGUE.

Daniels Refuses to Comment on Its Expression of Regret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Daniels today refused to comment on the statement issued by the Navy League, in which it accepts "without question" the report of the Naval Board which investigated the magazine explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and expresses regret that the league had given currency to any statement of opinion to the effect that the investigation had been blocked.

"I have nothing to say," said Secretary Daniels, when asked today whether Colonel Robert M. Thompson's approval of the Navy League's expression of "regret" would result in the withdrawal of the ban that had been declared by the Secretary of the Navy against the Navy League. "You may quote me as saying that the Secretary of the Navy said he had no statement to make on any utterance by any officer of the Navy League," Mr. Daniels added.

FREE TWO AMERICANS.

Clayton and Whipple Reach Holland After Release by Germans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Persistent efforts of the State Department to secure the release from Belgium of two Americans—C. C. Clayton of the Western Electric Company and —— Whipple of the Bell Telephone Company—have been successful, according to a report to the department today from The Hague.

The men have arrived there from Antwerp, where they were detained by Germans since the first days of the war between the United States and Germany. Their case was similar to many others, the German Government refusing to issue passports. Germany never replied to the representations, but information since received by the department indicated that almost all Americans, other than those of German birth or ancestry, left the country. Among those still in Germany, however, are many who are known to have been forced into military service on the ground that their naturalization in the United States was invalid.

NORWAY SENTENCES SPIES.

German Captain Said He Worked Under Official Orders.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 31.—Three German spies have been convicted at Bergen of supplying information to submarines regarding the sailing time of vessels, which were torpedoed later. Captain Laven and Herr Schwartz, German citizens, and Thorsen, a Norwegian, were given terms in the penitentiary. Laven was sentenced to five years, Schwartz to four, and Thorsen to ten years' imprisonment.

Captain Laven admitted that he worked under instructions from the German authorities. He said that German subjects were forced to obey such orders.

Norwegian newspapers in commenting on the trial emphasize that the country must take note of the fact that German subjects in Norway obey orders from their home country.

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ALLIES MAY STAND ON WILSON'S REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

for the peace of the world. In any case, that is a subject that may well be studied by those sincerely anxious to put an end to the present system of international anarchy."

POPE KEENLY DISAPPOINTED.

Believes Wilson Reply Leaves Little Chance for Peace Efforts.

ROME, Aug. 31.—It is stated at the Vatican that Pope Benedict, on receiving President Wilson's reply to his peace proposals, did not attempt to conceal his bitter disappointment, and that he regarded the President's answer as leaving little room for further peace efforts at present. It had been no secret here that the Pope had hoped for a more favorable response from the United States than from any other power.

Before President Wilson's reply was read it was said at the Vatican that the responses from the various Governments were expected to be more favorable than the tone of press comment. At the same time the Pope was reported to have signified his intention of issuing a reply after receiving the answers of all the belligerents, pointing out questions in regard to which the moral rights of mankind." These are our aims, he might be in agreement and others concerning which it would be necessary to hold discussions.

ROME, Thursday, Aug. 30.—President Wilson's answer to Pope Benedict's peace proposals was presented at 12:30 P. M. today by the British Minister to the Vatican.

Mgr. Cerretti, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, immediately took the document to the Pope. The Pontiff does not read English, but he had a rapid verbal translation made and he was much touched by its wording.

The Pope remarked on the "lofty sentiments expressed and also the kindly, humane spirit and manner" of the President in rejecting the Vatican's proposals, but as this was the first answer received he was unable to express his disappointment that his effort to check the war had been unsuccessful.

This afternoon Mgr. Cerretti translated the document, and the Pope will consider it at his leisure. It is not yet known whether he will make immediate answer to certain points in the note or wait until the powers have replied, and then give the same general answer to all. However, it is certain that the Pope is daily preparing an immense amount of documentary testimony to prove that his principal points are those already admitted or agreed to by all.

The point, emphasized in President Wilson's note, that no one can have faith in the honor of the German rulers or accept their signatures to a peace treaty, is a problem that has focused the attention of the Pontiff. Tonight it was evident that he was not content to cease his peace efforts, but would continue their discussion in further notes, possibly for the next four or five months, until he should gain ground or else become satisfied that the task was hopeless. It has been suggested that, by such a method, the Pope might reach with the warring nations a preliminary ground of discussion, and might eventually become represented at the final peace conference.

"TERRIBLE INSULT" TO KAISER.

Never Before Such Words, Says London Saturday Review.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Saturday Review, referring to President Wilson's note to Pope Benedict, as "the most forcible state paper issued during the war," says:

"We cannot remember that ever before the sovereign of a great nation, with an army and a fleet in existence, has been told that he is a liar and a cheat with whom no treaty can be made. This terrible insult, so amply deserved, comes with great effect from a nation that is not, like Britain, a European rival of Germany and cannot be described as jealous of German trade."

The pacifist Nation finds significance in the suggestion that peace terms are not far from the Pope's. It calls President Wilson's style "the most effective that any living statesman possesses," but says that, as a practical document, the note approaches the formula of no peace with the Hohenzollerns.

FIRMNESS OF WILSON HEARTENS THE FRENCH

Paris Finds French Ideals Strikingly Expressed in American Reply to Pope.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—In a leading article on President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict the Journal des Débats says:

"The Holy See found it suitable to take its intervention out of the discreet channels of diplomacy and to give it publicity, of which the danger is evident. It called, therefore, for a striking public reply, which has been given by President Wilson."

The paper reviews at length the President's argument, saying it is based on the brutal facts and nothing else, and continues:

"This appeal for the supremacy of democratic ideas in Germany will afflict, perhaps, those minds that prefer to live in the illusion of a satisfactory peace by compromise because of their country's war successes. The appeal depends upon the defeat of Germany, and until the German nation feels that defeat it certainly will not listen to President Wilson. This injunction from an adversary beyond any doubt will be exploited by the masters of Germany to arouse national sentiment."

The Journal des Débats recalls that there has been no question of crushing Germany or dismembering her, and adds:

"Neither is there any question of that after-the-war economic conflict which some persons have talked about imprudently. It will suffice to insure the complete independence, economic and political, of all the peoples attacked or menaced by Germany."

The Matin says President Wilson's note shows that he is a statesman of high, clear views, who remains faithful to his own thoughts throughout the unrolling of events. "The reply is really very simple and very clear," the newspaper says, "and thus will embarrass the Vatican extremely. We are eager to see the Vatican's answer. It cannot contest President Wilson's ideas, which conform to its own, in regard to the future of humanity liberated from tyranny.

"It will, therefore, be obliged to make known what it carefully has avoided heretofore—its opinion on the responsibility for the conflict and the forfeiture of the Hohenzollerns. If it remains silent, it will prove it has nothing to oppose to President Wilson's nonpossumus."

The Echo de Paris is completely satisfied with the declaration against the possibility of accepting the German ruler's word as a guarantee. It says:

"As for the transcendental conceptions that the President develops on the future peace, effacement of economic barriers, and similar ideals, experience forbids us from giving faith to them, at least for the period for which we have to make political calculations, say, for a generation. Until the contrary is proved, the society of nations will be for us a society of nations which combat Germany."

The Temps says:

"President Wilson has taken counsel only with his conscience in formulating his response to the Vatican's peace proposals, but he has an ideal so similar to ours and such a clear view of European realities that his meditation has brought him to a finding of which we approve. The sentiment which inspires the entire note, just as it inspires the entire French policy, is the conviction that we cannot treat with the German Government at present.

"The President of the United States in his patient negotiations regarding submarine warfare had the same experience as France in ten years of discussion of Moroccan questions, and has drawn the same conclusion. Nothing would be gained by signing tomorrow a new 'scrap of paper.' It would not conduce to world peace. It would merely give the Prussian General Staff time to prepare for new aggression.

"That surely was not the end which the Pope proposed. He said the fundamental point must be the substitution of the moral force of right for the material force of arms, but Mr. Wilson has seen clearly and explained clearly that negotiation as suggested by the Holy Father would end in an entirely different result. In Germany it would give to the Imperial Government a renewal of strength. Outside of Germany it would compel persons who desire to remain free to create a permanent league against the German danger. It would result, in fact, in consolidating Prussian militarism and in perpetuating a régime of armed peace.

"It is not to achieve this that the United States entered the war. It is not for this that we are fighting. President Wilson wants a real peace, one which will do away with the causes of war. His doctrine is logical, from one end to the other. It is because he wants a pacific Germany that he rejects the idea of including it within a wall. It is because he counts upon the opening of the eyes of the German people that he refuses to treat with the Hohenzollern autocracy. He has confidence in the future. He believes his idea can be imposed even on the enemy.

"We join the President in this pious hope, but this hope will not be realized unless the United States perseveres indefatigably in the battle for victory of the right. The calmness with which Mr. Wilson contemplates future peace corresponds with the energy with which he will continue to conduct the war. That is the comforting impression left by reading his note. More than ever we have faith in his untiring firmness."

WILSON DIDN'T REFER TO PARIS CONFERENCE

Washington Officials Silent on Attitude Regarding Economic Alignment After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Lansing received dispatches from American Ambassador Page at London today telling of the enthusiastic reception accorded by British public opinion to President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace note. The Ambassador reported that the President's response had been received with greater acclaim by the whole British public than any previous declaration except his April war address to Congress and the declaration of a state of war with Germany.

With respect to that part of his message in which the President alluded to the economic alignment after the war, it was explained today that the President did not have in mind the Paris Economic Conference of the Entente Allies when he wrote that portion of his reply to the Pope. Officials declined to discuss or speculate regarding the attitude of this country toward the Paris Conference.

While officials here were gratified over the cordial reception of the President's note by the Entente Powers, they were not surprised. There had been some doubt concerning the approval by the allied Governments of some of the positions taken by President Wilson, but it was intended today that there were no points of difference between this country and the Entente nations regarding any questions thus far raised by the entry of this country into the war.

TURNING AGAINST MICHAELIS.

Majority Reichstag Leaders Suspicious of His Peace Sentiments.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—The close of the session of the Reichstag Main Committee in Berlin has shown that Chancell

PACIFISTS CAN'T FIND PLACE FOR MEETING

Talk of Chicago, Milwaukee, or Washington Now, and See No Welcome Anywhere.

CAPITAL WARNS THEM OFF

And Wisconsin's Governor Says "No"—New York Delegates Are in Chicago All Bewildered.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—The People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace will attempt to obtain protection for its proposed national peace conference in Milwaukee or Chicago, preferably the latter, and, failing, will bring the delegates together in Washington, according to conflicting statements by leaders after a conference late today.

While delegates straggled in from the West, and a special train carrying Eastern delegates neared Chicago, leaders debated for hours behind closed doors over the question of a convention city. Finally an agreement was reached.

"We are going to Chicago," said some of the conferees. "We are going to Washington," said others. And the delegates who had left for Chicago were told over long-distance telephone to remain there pending instructions. Still others hinted that a delegation might stop in Milwaukee to look over the situation.

Await Western Delegates.

Twenty-five committee members left for Chicago at 8 o'clock tonight. Other delegates departed on later trains. A few clerks will conduct the temporary headquarters here until all Western delegates have arrived and been directed East.

Excitement of the last few days incident to Governor Burnquist's order barring the peace conference from the State, North Dakota loyalty organizations' warning against meeting in that State, and Hudson, Wisconsin's unceremonious expulsion of the delegates last night was fanned by events of today.

Indignant leaders demanded their "constitutional rights." Eastern and Western delegates bombarded headquarters here with telegrams and long distance calls asking where the meeting would be held, and Louis P. Lochner, Secretary and official mouthpiece of the organization, issued a statement warning civil authorities that there "would be no further temporizing."

Mr. Lochner said he had telegraphed delegates to assemble in Washington, and that unless a suitable meeting place could be found there they would "assemble on the plaza in front of the Capitol."

Previously he had said that the meeting probably would be held in Milwaukee. Several other organizers, influenced, it was said, by advices from Milwaukee that a peace conference there undoubtedly would result in mob violence, stood out strongly in favor of making Chicago the convention city.

When plans had apparently reached a hopeless snarl, word came that Thomas Van Lear, Socialist Mayor, was ready to meet with the council members. In threes and fours they slipped from council headquarters in a small hotel to the meeting place. While the conference proceeded incoming delegates at headquarters protested against "ridiculous procrastination" of leaders in choosing a convention city because "of annoyances of petty civic authorities."

Mr. Lochner, closely guarded by his several assistants, evaded newspaper men after the conference, merely sending word that there was nothing to add to his previous statement that the convention would be held.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—No street meetings under the auspices of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace will be permitted in the national capital. The Police Department made this announcement today. The authorities at the capital probably will permit no assembly in the plaza there.

Officials today, when asked for an opinion, referred to the dispersal of Coxey's army when it attempted to enter the capital several years ago. This, they said, was a good enough precedent to govern the case.

WISCONSIN NOW OBJECTS.

Gov. Philipp Opposes Holding of Their Meeting in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Governor Philipp tonight wired Sheriff McManus that should delegates of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace arrive in Milwaukee they should be informed that it is his wish that no meeting be held.

The Sheriff was told to "telephone for instructions" after this was done.

CHICAGO PARTY UNDECIDED.

Meeting Place in Doubt, but Minneapolis Contingent Entrains.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A special train bearing 300 delegates of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace arrived in Chicago tonight, its occupants shy of funds and depressed in spirits and the destination unknown. Barred from Minnesota by Governor Burnquist, driven out of Hudson, Wis., and prevented from meeting at Fargo, N. D., they are without a home. Declarations that they would meet in the shadows of the Capitol at Washington met with a quick response that the police would treat them as they did Coxey's army.

The delegates' arrival was followed by a babel of indecision which drove passenger agents in the La Salle Street Station to distraction. Then they adjourned to the Fort Dearborn Hotel. There an equally wordy discussion occupied some three hours of time. The upshot of all was a wire from Louis P. Lochner, Executive Secretary and all around bellwether of the organization, stating that the Minneapolis contingent, also in search of a home, was embarking for Chicago and would arrive early tomorrow.

The first official act in Chicago was to organize a meeting in the reception room of the Fort Dearborn Hotel, "for the discussion of means of bringing our work before the people" for the members of the delegation. The Organizing Committee met in another room to decide just what course to take.

In attendance at the closed committee meeting were Miss Emily G. Balch, Professor H. W. Longfellow Dana, Miss Crystal Eastman, Professor Lindley M. Keasby, Algernon Lee, Charles H. Maurier, Jacob Pankin, leader of the delegation; A. W. Ricker, Winter Russell, J. Schlossberg, M. Pine, Mrs. H. P. Thomas, the Rev. Lindley Gordon, Seymour Stedman, Robert H. Howe, leader of the Chicago Committee which welcomed the delegates, and J. B. Salutsky.

Miss Crystal Eastman and A. W. Ricker stated that they hoped the final vote, which will be taken here tomorrow by a special committee, would still be in favor of going to Minneapolis. Miss Eastman pointed out that Mr. Hillquit was only one member of the committee. When the special committee arrived from Minneapolis tonight they chose Mrs. Julia S. Poyntz as Chairman, and after several suggestions as to the future course adjourned for something to eat.

On the train a petition was circulated to go to Minneapolis regardless of the opposition of the Minnesota Governor. It obtained a few signatures and disappeared somewhere. Those back of the petition asserted that their courage had been challenged. It was somewhere in the discussion that the petition disappeared.

Sara Bard Field was quoted as having said, in commenting on the various changes as to a meeting place, that the meeting had "gone bust." She was derided by others. Joseph Cohen, New York, made the longest speech of the meeting. He explained that the gathering must not be confused; that those present merely represented the organizing committee, and that the People's Council for Democracy and Peace as yet had not been organized. Those present, he pointed out, were merely the organizers, and it was important that they should meet somewhere to complete organization and start the beginnings of a national body.

While he was speaking several delegates, impelled by hunger, left the meeting.

MILWAUKEE, SAYS HILLQUIT.

Lochner Telephones New York That Pacifists Will Meet There.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, was in charge at the People's Council headquarters in New York yesterday. Following a conversation over the long-distance telephone with Louis P. Lochner, Executive Secretary of the council, he said:

"Accepting the repeated invitations extended by the municipal authorities of Milwaukee, Wis., the executive officials of the People's and Workmen's Councils have decided to hold their constituent assembly in that city beginning Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock."

Telegrams were sent to the delegation on the special train which was due to reach Chicago at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, telling the pacifists to go to Milwaukee. The council's officers here said they had received from Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee this telegram:

"If the principles of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees liberty of speech and the right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good, has been suspended in the State of Minnesota, I desire to inform you that both are living realities in the City of Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin. I can assure you that, should your organization desire to meet in this city, it will be welcome."

In explanation of the fiasco in Hudson, Mr. Hillquit said:

"The delegates then decided to hold their convention in Hudson, Wis., but here also the city authorities put a ban on free speech expression." Continuing his statement, he said:

"For some time yesterday, Lochner and the other officials were considering holding the convention in Washington, so that the Federal Government could be put on record. It was decided, however, that as there was so little time, it would be impossible to make the necessary arrangements for halls, and other matters, so the plan was abandoned. Then it was decided to hold the assembly in Milwaukee."

The People's Council has made an announcement from its headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue that its pacifist convention would be held at the following places, and up to the present has been wrong in each case:

Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M., Minneapolis, Minn.
Saturday, Aug. 28, 5 P. M., Minnehaha Falls, Minn.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 9 P. M., Fargo, N. D.
Thursday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M., Hudson, Wis.
Friday, Aug. 31, 10 A. M., Washington, D. C.
Friday, Aug. 31, 5 P. M., Milwaukee, Wis.

The National Security League, which had made preparations to have patriotic meetings to rival that of the pacifists in Fargo, announced yesterday that it would follow the pacifists wherever they went and try to overcome their attempts to spread their propaganda. The league tried yesterday to have Governor Philipp bar the pacifists from Milwaukee. S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, sent this telegram to Willet M. Spooner, son of the former Senator and Secretary of the Milwaukee branch of the league:

"If action not already taken, suggest Milwaukee Branch pass strong resolutions opposing holding of peace council in your State and appeal to Governor Philipp to prevent meeting being held."

The Security League received yesterday from A. M. McNair, Chairman of the North Dakota Branch of the league, this message:

"Fargo's loyal citizens have firmly and peaceably prevented Eastman and Works from holding meeting here. The proposal to transfer Minneapolis meeting to Fargo was met by an adequate preparation by our citizens to prevent it in an orderly way by arranging to arrest and prosecute all participants. The Attorney General investigated the situation this morning, with the result that the meeting here was called off and transferred to Hudson, Wis. Sentiment almost unanimous in condemning Governor Frazier's guarantee of protection. Other cities of State warmly approve Fargo's action."

The delegates to the labor loyalty conference in Minneapolis will leave Grand Central Terminal at noon tomorrow on a special train. They will carry 100,000 pieces of literature and 10,000 labor loyalty buttons to distribute along the way. "Labor's Red, White, and Blue Book," a pamphlet of sixteen pages, will tell all working people why they should support the Government in its prosecution of the war. A collapsible platform will be taken on the train and meetings held in a number of cities where the train will make stops of from half an hour to an hour. Last night at 6 o'clock a special train left Los Angeles, Cal., bound for Minneapolis, which will pick up delegates along its route.

There will be an enthusiastic send-off for the labor loyalty delegates in the Grand Central Terminal. There will be a brass band and speeches, and Marie Louise Wagner will sing. She will have a guard of honor of American, British, French, Russian, and Italian sailors.

WEAK IN COMBATING AUTOCRACY'S POWER

Kaiser's People Can Be Aroused Only by a Shock, Says German Democrat at Berne.

HOPE IN BESSARABIA DRIVE

Prospect of Winning Crop Region Restrains Discontent—Fear Loss of Swedish Supplies.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—I met a real democrat from Germany today. He hadn't been there very recently; perhaps his "room is better than his company" in the Kaiser's bailiwick. But he is very intelligent and has a large acquaintance in Germany with whom he is in constant correspondence. He is a zealous worker for the adoption of democratic ideas on American lines. I inferred that while his mind had been tending in that direction for some time, his actual conversion had been brought about by President Wilson's State papers.

The late Cabinet crisis contained no comfort for this democrat. It was true that there had been some growth of liberal thought in Germany since the war, but it was not strong enough to defy or even to disregard the Kaiser, representing as he did, the tradition and fact of royal power and the military system.

The people are stirring more or less for democratization. Their thought gives the impulse to the Reichstag. But public opinion as a force is not yet rooted. The initiative comes from the people, but the militarists override it. A half-formed public opinion proposes; a highly organized, thoroughly intrenched Kaiserism disposes. That was the formula for the recent action of the Reichstag and the sequel.

Changes in Kaiser's Moods.

The Kaiser is a neurasthenic. He changes from week to week. At times he is something of a democrat himself. He is worked upon by war conditions and by personal influence. Russia's breakdown has withered his budding faith in democracy and driven him back to the old real thing.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be. The devil was well, devil a monk was he.

The people of Germany are strong when they serve the Kaiser, but grow weak against him. They are yoke-oxen. The very discipline which cements them prevents the development of initiative and independence. But the present informant sees better things in the future. Even the Germans can't stand everything. They will be amazed against the tyranny over them either in case of military defeat, or continuance of, or further decline in economic and food conditions.

He thought that Sweden and Bessarabia would be decisive as to food supplies. The President should carry out the most drastic measures in respect to Sweden. From that country such quantities of material for munitions and food supplies have come that the German people have wondered how Sweden had gathered it and transported it. It was thought possible that the German Navy had helped in the transport from Sweden.

Germany was now making a drive on the eastern front for Bessarabia. The present crop of grain in that rich agricultural country would help enormously, but even if it were necessary to wait until next harvest, the possession of Bessarabia would encourage Germany. The people are quick to take heart, and hope goes almost as far as actual food.

My informant thought that Germany could hold together until late Winter, but if by that time Sweden and Bessarabia should be out of hand, it would be difficult to control the people longer, and revolt in some tangible form would follow.

Delusions Spread by the Press.

The lack of information in Germany and the blind acceptance of authority by an intelligent community was attributed in part to press control. The representatives of the military, naval, and civil power sit together in conference daily and adopt policies for the press. These are adhered to slavishly. Even a great journal like the Frankfurter Zeitung is obliged to submit to this brutal dictation.

The press, on orders, prints next to nothing about America. That situation receives the silent treatment. The people would be influenced by America, owing to the bonds of kinship between the two countries, but they get nothing but a few half truths.

A sample of the kind of misleading that is put out and accepted by German people is the ineradicable belief that America is in a state of mental servitude to England. They delude themselves that America was captured by an extensive scheme of English propaganda antedating the war. The publication of extracts from Bernhardi's book by several American newspapers early in 1914 is cited as a conclusive proof of the English propaganda.

The tenacity with which Germans hold to the utterly absurd belief in the mental subjection of America by perfidious Albion recalls a not dissimilar obsession in England on the point that Count von Bernstorff had America in hand at one stage of the game. Of course poor Bernstorff never had a particle of real pull anywhere in America at any time. He didn't even always receive his "cash on delivery" purchases. It was German propagandism—a thing discarded off-hand by the rebelliously free mind of America—that impaired Germany's standing at the bar of American opinion from the very first. Her case was really never considered on its merits—for it had none after Belgium and the Lusitania—which American perception was quick to grasp.

My informant brought a report that will be especially interesting in America. It was to the effect that Count von Bernstorff was giving real advice and information in regard to America, and that he was himself showing distinct leanings toward democracy. Stranger things have happened than von Bernstorff holding a seat in a German Liberal Ministry. He knows America, if they will but encourage him to bring his knowledge to bear in the councils in Berlin.

Ministers Forced to Subservience.

The trouble is that the Kaiser, like most of the breed of autocrats and tyrants, listens only to those who tell him what he wishes to hear. No Minister can get along with him without sacrificing his own principles and convictions. Hindenburg and Ludendorff are not so subservient, but they are war chiefs and cannot be replaced. These two are said to give the Kaiser an hour a day, and no more, for advice and consultation. That hour finished, the two generals leave on the dot, declining always, on the score of military duty, to accept royal hospitality which would tend further to open military matters to what they regard as lay discussion.

The opinion was expressed that if anything should happen to the Kaiser the Crown Prince would never be allowed to take his place as absolute monarch. There is enough "kick" in German liberalism for that. Moreover, the Kaiser's policy ending in this great war has fully capitalized for himself all the loyalty to dynasty that there is in Germany—every drop of it.

"The liberalism that must lie at the bottom of the working German's unwillingness to delegate to a single individual future power to plunge him into war ruin, the liberalism of kinship and sympathy with the world, the liberalism of right thinking and right feeling of which even war brutality has not extirpated the roots, the liberalism of love of family, pleasant routine, music, friendly conversation and quiet things—this is the liberalism that my informant hopes for in Germany, whether now or later, whenever final doom shall be pronounced upon the tyranny that now stalks over the land.

"He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity; he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword."

TO BUILD THREE SHIPYARDS.

Big Results Promised from Proposed Fabricating Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Contracts for the construction of three great Government-owned ship fabricating yards were awarded today by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the American International Corporation, the Submarine Boat Corporation, and the Merchants' Shipbuilding Company, and orders were issued to expert every effort to rush the work.

Plans already under consideration call for the construction on preliminary orders of more than 1,500,000 tons of steel shipping in these yards. The ships will be of 5,000 and 7,500 tons each.

The American International Corporation, which will operate at Hog Island, will build at least 200 ships, it is reported, and the Merchants' Shipbuilding Company, at Chester, Penn., forty or more. The Submarine Boat Corporation at its plant at Newark will have a capacity that will permit the building of twenty-eight ships at one time.

A statement issued by the President of the latter corporation today, which was submitted to the Shipping Board, asserted that the plant would be able to complete one 5,000-ton ship every two days, when it was working at full capacity.

Estimates of the funds to make possible this extensive program have been submitted to Congress, and it is expected that there will be little delay in that quarter.

NEW REICHMANN CHARGE.

Colonel Said to Have Declared Germany Would Prove Invincible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—E. N. Walton of Cleveland, Ohio, testified today before the Senate Military Sub-Committee that Colonel Carl Reichmann nominated as a Brigadier General, told him in a conversation on a train two months ago that Germany was invincible and that the United States would regret having entered the war when dead and wounded soldiers began returning to this country.

Mrs. James Anderson of Victoria, B. C., wife of a Canadian army officer, whose charge that Colonel Reichmann uttered pro-German sentiments held up the Colonel's nomination, will resume tomorrow her testimony which began yesterday.

CALL FOR CURBING KAISER'S SPEECHES

"Impulsive Statements" Criticised at Session of Reichstag Main Committee.

SPONSORED BY MICHAELIS

Kuehlmann Asserts Chancellor Has Representative at Headquarters and Is Responsible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to The London Times from Amsterdam says that in the censorship debate in the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Wednesday a Centre Party speaker asked who was responsible politically for the Kaiser's speeches. He cited the promise in 1908 that the Chancellor should be responsible for the conformity of the Kaiser's public utterances to the official party, otherwise the latter could not be regarded as trustworthy abroad.

Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann replied that the Foreign Office had a permanent representative at Great Headquarters, so that the Chancellor's official responsibility for the speeches of the Kaiser was assured.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—A warning that unless the German Government heeds the demands of the Reichstag for reforms the majority parties will take measures to meet the situation was given before the Reichstag Main Committee on Wednesday. Abolition of the political censorship and limitation of the military censorship to facts connected with the conduct of the war and criticism of that conduct were held to be necessary because it is notorious that the military authorities exercise a sweeping political censorship of the German press on the pretense that publications of a political nature may affect the military spirit of the people.

Dr. Karl Heine, Socialist, gave the Government four weeks, until the assembling of the Reichstag, to mend its ways. Otherwise, he said, the Reichstag majority would be forced to take steps. The Government has received half a dozen earlier warnings of a similar nature, and its response in the present instance will not be an unfair test of the influence of the present majority in the Reichstag.

Speeches and pronouncements of Emperor William were criticized in the debate on the censorship. Mathias Erzberger, Centrist leader, and Dr. Heine called attention to the effect caused by the Emperor's impulsive statements, which sometimes run counter to the ostensible policy of the Government. Although not mentioned in the censored accounts of the committee's proceedings, the Emperor's critics probably had particularly in mind his recent utterances in regard to England, which he declared must not be defeated at any cost as Germany's arch-enemy.

Dr. Heine appears to have demanded freedom for the press to discuss such utterances of the Emperor. Herr Erzberger asked whether Chancellor Michaelis assumed responsibility for what was said by the Emperor. Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann replied that the representative at Great Headquarters of the Foreign Office was usually concerning these speeches, and that the Chancellor assumed responsibility.

As had been expected, the misleading "denials" by the Foreign Office of Premier Kerensky's statement that a separate peace offer had been made recently to Russia and of the message which former Ambassador Gerard announced had been sent by Emperor William to President Wilson at the outbreak of the war were brought up for criticism. Herr Erzberger said the German official communications were coming into wide discredit abroad, owing to the many self-evident contradictions in them.

DRAFT APPEAL GRANTED.

New Yorker Who Refused to Register May Take Case to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — Meyer Braubarg, a college student of New York, convicted on a charge of violating the draft law, today received permission to appeal his case to the Supreme Court.

Braubarg was sentenced to serve one year's imprisonment for refusing to register on June 5.

TAKE 23 VILLAGES IN ITALIAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

San Caterina, was a kind of sister to Monte Santo. It has been attacked scores of times. There is hardly an inch of its burned and churned slope that has not received its bursting shell. Yet so far it has proved impregnable. It commands the Fannowitzer forest and San Marco, and San Marco in its turn Infilades Faiti. And these have their intimate bearing upon the tenure of the Hermada. So that one might almost say that the Bainsizza Plateau is the key to Trieste.

I have been watching San Gabriele, afforested with sudden trees of smoke where bursting shells plastered its slopes and its high crest, shells from guns that are multiplying themselves on the newly won land to the north, guns of the army that is pressing on toward the Chiapovano Valley. And meanwhile to the south of it—the other jaw of the pincers—the infantry is pressing upon the positions of Grazigna.

North of San Marco the great Pannowitzer forest stretches back into the heart of the Austrian positions. It is sown with their guns. There are points upon the caldron front whence I have seen it steaming like a caldron with battery smokes. Now there are other smokes, too, the slow-drifting, sweet-smelling vapor of burning wood, for many parts of the forest are on fire. A squadron of great Caproni bomb-dropping airplanes sailed over it yesterday with explosive and incendiary shells and sowed it with fire. The oaks of Pannowitzer are alight.

BAD WEATHER CHECKS FIGHTING IN WEST

German Attacks in the Neighborhood of Epehy Gain Slightly From the British.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—This was a day of small operations along the allied front in France.

The day report of the British War Office says:

The weather is unsettled.

During the night the enemy heavily shelled our forward positions near Arleux-en-Gohelle, (five miles southeast of Lens,) and at an early hour this morning attempted to raid our lines. The German troops were repulsed completely.

The British official statement issued tonight says:

Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment against the positions recently captured by us east of Hargecourt and east of Epehy. At the same time the Germans shelled our lines east of Gouzeacourt.

East of Hargecourt, no infantry attack developed, but further north strong bodies of the enemy attacked at an isolated knoll north of Guillaumont Farm, forming a part of the ground gained by us on the 19th instant. They forced our small garrison to evacuate this advanced position. Other hostile parties which attacked our trenches east of Gouzeacourt were repulsed by our fire.

During the night strong German raiding parties succeeded in entering one of our posts east of Oostaverne. A few of our men are missing.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

East of Cerny a German patrol which attempted to approach our lines was repulsed by our fire.

There was active artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse.

In Alsace an enemy attack south of Hartmannis-Weilerkopf was repulsed completely.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The night report from Paris says:

No infantry action took place during the day.

The cannonade was rather spirited in the region of Cerny and on the right bank of the Meuse, and also to the north of Hill 304.

BERLIN, Aug. 31, (via London.)—A portion of the ground recently gained by the British south of Le Catelet has been recaptured by the Germans, according to the War Office bulletin today, which reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the fighting activity of our own and the enemy's artillery increased toward evening on the coast and between the Yser and the Lys. During the night there were many encounters in front of our positions, and a number of British were made prisoners. In the Artois, north of Lens, local encounters developed which continued until darkness.

South of Le Catelet, companies of Jaegers wrested from the British a portion of their recent gain. Numerous prisoners were brought in.

St. Quentin was again subjected to French fire.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the eastern half of the Chemindes-Dames ridge the firing activity was lively.

Before Verdun the destructive fire on both banks of the Meuse again developed in the evening into a strong artillery duel, but there have been no new attacks up to the present.

D'ANNUNZIO IS WOUNDED.

Poet Shot in Wrist While Fighting in an Airplane.

Il Progresso Italo-Americano publishes this morning the following dispatch from its Milan correspondent:

"Gabriele d'Annunzio has arrived in Milan slightly wounded in the left wrist.

"The poet has related to his friends that he had taken part in all the recent aerial bombardments, three against Pola and more than a dozen on the battlefront, often descending to within 170 feet of the ground.

"He said that on one occasion, when he was at a height of 3,000 feet, his steering gear broke and he was obliged to descend to the ground. The machine suffered no damage, nor was he himself wounded, but the next day, during the battle, a shot penetrated the car of the airplane and wounded him in the wrist.

"'The bombardments,' he reported, 'were a wonderful success; the attack of our aviators seemed like an attack of cavalry.

"'Our machine guns cut a path through the enemy. When the battle was at its height a dozen of the enemy's batteries were thus deprived of their gun crews.'"

MONTREAL RIOTERS DISPERSED BY POLICE

Dominion Authorities Firmer in Repressing Hostility to the Conscription Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—At last the authorities have made it clear that it is intended to enforce the new conscription law with a firm hand and that any more sedition will be visited with the punishment provided under the penalty clauses of the act. After last night's rioting, which resulted in several policemen being severely hurt, two spectators wounded by pistol bullets, and scores of persons slightly hurt by bricks, stones, sticks, and policemen's batons, the authorities decided not to give the rioters any more rope.

It had been intended tonight to assemble on the Champ de Mars, a big open public square behind the City Hall, and there, after seditious speeches, to march to the immigration depot and storm it. Before the rioters could organize, the police, led by Deputy Chief Grandchamps, were among them. A force 150 strong, moving rapidly about in small groups, split up the crowd, which numbered several thousands, and drove them off, keeping them moving until they had been dispersed into leaderless fragments.

Secret Service agents this morning found in an uninhabited house a fairly large stock of rifles, munitions and other warlike material. This is understood to have followed the confession, after two days' grilling, of Elie Lalumiere, the young anti-conscriptionist leader who is now under arrest charged with having attempted to murder Lord and Lady Athelstan and their daughter by dynamite a few weeks ago. Lalumiere, it is reported, gave up his defiant attitude after two days of constant third degree methods, and has disclosed important facts to the Dominion police.

It is also stated that Tancrede Marsil, one of the most violent of the anti-conscriptionists, whose paper, La Liberte, has been counseling a campaign of blood to resist, and who has made numerous threats, has also been arrested. He has been conspicuous by his absence from the demonstrations, and this was the sign that preceded Lalumiere's arrest.

ROOSEVELT HEARS OF SONS.

Major Wood, Their Comrade in France, a Guest at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Colonel Roosevelt listened to stories of the important battles in the European war for several hours this afternoon at Sagamore Hill. They were told by Major Eric Fisher Wood of Pittsburgh, who was attached to an English regiment and who recently returned to this country, having been transferred to the Eighty-third Regiment under Major Gen. Glenn.

Major Wood was graduated from Yale in 1910 and is a companion of Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Second Lieutenant Archie Roosevelt, sons of the Colonel, who are now on the battlefields of France. Major Wood suffered two broken arms in the battle of Arras, and was also wounded in another engagement. He referred to his injuries as "not very serious" and "trivial," and said they did not stop him in leading his men in the capture of several German trenches.

The Colonel was greatly interested in the recital and especially so as he heard of news of his sons.

NEW ITALIAN LINE PLANNED.

Fourteen Big Ships to Go Into Service After the War.

Louis Costa, acting manager for Peirce Brothers of New York, Naples, and Messina, announced that a new Italian steamship company had been formed in Naples with a capital equivalent to nearly $20,000,000 in United States currency to operate a passenger and freight service between New York and the principal ports after the war. Fourteen big steamships, Mr. Costa said, had been purchased or were under construction in the shipyards in Italy, and a big trade was expected to open up between the United States and the Mediterranean after peace has been proclaimed.

William Peirce is the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new corporation, and George Peirce, President of Peirce Brothers in New York, is one of the directors.

Thousands of barrels of grapes and boxes of lemons, onions, currants, &c., have been in storage in the ports in Spain, Italy, and Greece this season until they spoiled in the sun on account of the lack of tonnage in the Mediterranean trade.

FRENCH TRAINING PERSHING'S FLIERS

Scores of Them Receiving Special Instruction and Will Serve with French Army.

WIDE FRONT FOR OUR FORCES

Situation of Supply Depots and Other Plans Forecast Operations on Immense Scale.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADUARTERS IN FRANCE, Thursday, Aug. 30.—A trip along the American lines of communication from the sea to field headquarters reveals in striking manner the immense plans which have been made to serve and care for the large army the United States hopes to have in France. In the making of these plans great reliance is being placed for the time being upon the French, whose ability and willingness to help the Americans seem to be wholly inexhaustible.

For the present American army and navy aviators who are in France are studying in French schools, using French machines of all types. Scores of these aviators are now taking this instruction, and will later join the French flying service. Later they may be transferred to the American Army, as they would form an experienced and self-reliant force for service when the American troops take their place in the line.

Many other American students who are training with the French are being instructed solely for service with the French Army. Already they have had actual experience in flying, but army aviators are not brevetted until they have flown a total of twenty-five hours. Naval aviators qualify after fifteen hours of flight.

Three fliers have met death thus far. This is regarded as a remarkably light percentage. The French have been delighted with the aptness of their American pupils, who seem to have a natural bent for flying and learn quickly. Casualties in the aerial service are always heavy, especially when the men first go over the line into enemy country, but pilots and observers who survive the first week or months of actual war flying are considered of the greatest value, giving the corps its prestige and example in morale.

Large quartermaster stores are being established along the American lines of communication, with the idea of supplying them that the troops may be supplied in all directions and over a wide front. Here again the French are lending invaluable aid, having turned over to the Americans many of their own field buildings, some of them are complete with French staffs, carefully trained French women clerks and French laborers.

Efforts are now being made, in forming the American section, to obtain the right men for the right places. It is realized that an expert in food importation and distribution cannot render the best service in charge of the clothing department, and makeshifts occasionally are necessary as temporary arrangements. Medical reserve bases from which field and base hospitals will be supplied have been established, with comfortable rocking chairs for convalescent wounded men, which probably will not be needed for a long time.

The field bakery which has been established at some distance from the present American camps has been so placed as to supply the army most advantageously when it grows to larger proportions. This bakery supplies white bread, made from American flour, for the American troops. The British troops also receive white bread, but the French eat brown war loaves.

MENELIK'S HEIR CAPTURED.

Lidj Jeassu, Deposed Emperor, Reported Again in Foes' Hands.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Lidj Jeassu, the deposed Emperor of Abyssinia, who escaped from Magdala, has been captured, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Jibuti, French Somaliland.

Lidj Jeassu is a grandson of the late King Menelik, whom he succeeded in 1912. He was dethroned in 1916 by his aunt. A London dispatch of Aug. 26 reported that the deposed Emperor and his followers had defeated 300 of the Government forces, who had been trying to capture him for six months.

JEWS GUESTS OF BAPTISTS.

Isaiah Temple Congregation to Worship in Swedish Church.

It was announced last night that Jews of Isaiah Temple, temporarily quartered at 2,700 Broadway, and members of the Swedish Baptist Church, 127 West Eighty-ninth Street, will worship in turn in the same building, an agreement to that end having been reached by the Rev. Elmer Larsen, pastor of the Swedish Church, and Rabbi Samuel Greenfield of Isaiah Temple. Jewish religious services will be held in the Baptist Church today.

The 500 members of the Isaiah Temple decided to accept the hospitality of the Baptist congregation because they were unable to raise funds to build a synagogue at this time.

E. F. Carry on Ship Labor Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The appointment today of Edward F. Carry of Chicago as a member completed organization of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. Mr. Carry represents the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The other members are Alfred J. Berres, representing labor, and V. Everit Macy of New York, representing the public. The Commission will soon go to the Pacific Coast to study the situation there.

IMPORTANCE OF HELIGOLAND.

View of the island of Heligoland, which has been described as the "Key of Germany" in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of Rotogravure. 10 cents on all news stands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GREEK ARMY PREPARES TO JOIN ALLIED FORCES

Will Be Ready Within Next Three Months, New Minister to Washington Says.

George Rouses, the newly appointed Minister for Greece to the United States, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port on a British steamship accompanied by his Secretary, Stephen Pandelis, and proceeded to Washington.

He said that within the next three months the Greek Army would be ready to join the Entente Allies in the fighting against the Teutonic forces. He had nothing further to say, and would not be able to give out any statements, he explained, until he had presented his credentials.

He is the first Greek Minister in the United States for four years.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 58,811 IN AUGUST

1,278 Officers and 10,942 Men Killed—4,122 Officers and 43,469 Men Wounded or Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The total of British casualties on all fronts as reported in August is 59,811, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,278; men, 10,942.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 4,122; men, 43,469.

The report of casualties for August is virtually confined to the first and second phases of the battle of Flanders, begun Aug. 1 and Aug. 16, respectively. According to a report issued Aug 14, 21,722 of the total 59,811 casualties belong to the first phase.

This is a remarkable showing, whether the figures are compared with the preceding month with 71,899 casualties, or with August, 1916, (the second month of the battle of the Somme,) when the loss was 127,945.

Following the Franco-British activities from February to May, Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the British casualties had been 50 to 75 per cent. fewer than those in the battle of the Somme. The August total shows a similar decrease between last month and the preceding.

DR. OSLER'S SON KILLED.

He Was a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times announces that Second Lieutenant Edward Osler, Royal Artillery, the only son of Sir William Osler, has been killed.

IRISH FRIENDS TO TRY AGAIN.

In Spite of Recent Arrests They Say They Will Meet Tonight.

Despite their disastrous experience of Wednesday night, when the police routed the crowd and arrested six speakers, including John D. Moore, National Secretary, and Stephen W. Johnson, National Organizer, the Friends of Irish Freedom announced a meeting for tonight. John D. Moore wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday demanding protection for his meeting tonight. Commissioner Woods is in Bar Harbor, Me.

A Socialist meeting advertised to be held tonight in Central, Jersey City, was prohibited yesterday by Director of Public Safety O'Brien.

Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday honorably discharged Harry Miller, a Sergeant in the Marine Corps, who had been fined $10 by Magistrate Krotel for disorderly conduct because he showed his resentment of seditious statements made by Tishi Bhutla, an East Indian.

VALENTINE LEFT $2,154,525.

Widow Gets Bulk of Estate—Prize for Aviation Work.

Samuel H. Valentine, lawyer and one of the founders of the Aero Club of America and the Automobile Club of America, who died on Sept. 15 last, left an estate appraised yesterday at $2,154,525, of which $1,641,508 was in securities, $391,650 in real estate, and $117,951 in cash.

The bulk of the estate, amounting to $1,602,241, went to his widow, Eliza Porter Valentine. He gave $30,000 to the General Memorial Hospital, $10,000 to the Aero Club of America as a prize for the encouragement of aviation by machines not using gas as an expansive power, $5,000 to Amherst College to beautify the grounds, $3,000 to St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, and $2,000 to the Church of the Incarnation.

Mr. Valentine gave $30,000 to his sister-in-law, Henrietta Porter; $20,000 to his cousin, Mary L. Hustace, and $1,000 to his secretary, Estelle M. Leary.

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BOND BILL READY FOR HOUSE DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

features are administrative, however, and are not specified in the bill.

To exploit the bonds and war savings certificates, the bill allows a sum equal to one-seventh of 1 per cent. of the amount of the total issue; for the certificates of indebtedness, one-tenth of 1 per cent. is allowed.

An amendment added to the bill today provides that the foreign bonds and securities held as collateral by this Government may not be redeemed at less than par. It is also provided that six months after the war is over this Government may close whatever foreign fiscal agencies it has opened to carry on its business abroad. After that time disbursements must be made from this country.

The bill also provides that an auditing system for army expenses may be created and placed under the direction of the Auditor for the War Department and the Controller of the Treasury. Provision is made to pay salaries no greater or less than for similar work in the United States. The sum of $300,000 is authorized to start the system.

This provision is not to be confused with the Congressional War Committee proposed by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania. The amendment offered by him makes provision for a joint committee of Congress of six members of the Senate and seven members of the House, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The six members of the Senate would be evenly divided politically, four of the seven members of the House would be Democratic. The committee would "confer and advise with the President of the United States and the heads of various departments on any and all matters relating to war expenditures," and would "report to Congress from time to time in its own discretion or when requested to

BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO 69TH CHARGES

Lieut. Col. Reed Submits Affidavits as to Manner in Which Fillup Recruits Were Chosen.

POOR EQUIPMENT ALLEGED

Chief Concern Is Over Possible Delay In Getting Away to the War Front In France.

A board of inquiry is to investigate charges made by commanding officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, formerly the Sixty-ninth, now at Camp Mills, Mineola, who allege that among the four quotas making up the 1,400 men sent by New York City regiments to put the Sixty-ninth at war strength were some soldiers unfit physically and mentally for active service. A report concerning these men and the method by which they were transferred from the former National Guard units to the Sixty-ninth was received yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan a few hours before his departure for the camp at Spartanburg, S. C., which is to be the training quarters of the Twenty-seventh Division of the federalized New York National Guard.

Lieut. Col. Latham Reed of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment had a conference at Division Headquarters yesterday afternoon with the Division Commander, to whom he submitted affidavits from non-commissioned officers of the regimental quotas that included "unfit" men. These documents and the report were sent to the headquarters of Brigadier Gen. James W. Lester at the Van Cortlandt Park camp, who will be in command of the Twenty-seventh Division here pending the departure of the units for camp. It was understood that General Lester would appoint a board of inquiry.

According to the rule of the War Department the men assigned from one to another unit of National Guard forces were to comprise "picked" men exclusively, and were to be provided with full equipment for instant service in France. It is charged that some of the men lacked equipment and in other cases the equipment was inadequate.

The regiments affected by the charges were not discussed. The quotas were sent from the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments of Manhattan, and the Fourteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn. Colonel Hine and members of his staff of the Sixty-ninth and Major Gen. O'Ryan and members of his staff declined to say that any officer of these four regiments was affected by the charges. But it was intimated unofficially from other military sources that those responsible for the unfit men of the quotas neglected their duty.

The chief concern of Colonel Hine and his officers regarding the undesirable men forced upon them is that it may delay the regiment's departure for France. The "Sixty-ninth" men share the resentment of their officers over this handicap. When the Sixty-ninth was chosen to be the one New York Federalized National Guard unit, and was ordered to Camp Mills by the War Department as part of the Forty-second Division, the men expected to be the first of the guardsmen to go to the battlefront.

It was said last night that the necessary war strength of the regiment may be made up with other quotas of picked men, so that the men of the Sixty-ninth may not be held in camp pending a military ruling, and dismissing the undesirable men. The affidavits from the non-commissioned officers describe the method followed in making up the quotas. It is said that these affidavits indicate that the men were not "picked," but were drawn by lots.

Fifteen of the men of the quota from the Fourteenth Regiment who were among the seventy men who absented themselves from camp without permission and sought to go back to their former commands returned to camp yesterday. They, with others of the "runaways," are now under guard on fatigue duty. What other punishment they are to receive has not been announced. Those who do not voluntarily return within the next day or two will be tried as deserters. Four soldiers from each company from which men are absent were sent out last night, armed with rifles, to search for the derelicts. One of the missing men was found wearing civilian clothes. He was arrested and taken back to camp. All but forty of the absent men have now been accounted for, it was said.

New arrivals at Camp Mills yesterday included the 157th Regiment of Infantry from Montgomery, Ala., commanded by Colonel William T. Screws, and the 117th Engineers' train of North Carolina.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, chief of staff, and twenty-seven officers, started yesterday for Spartanburg. Holmes O'Ryan, 7 years old, son of the commander, accompanied his father. He will attend school while his father remains at the camp. Holmes carried an air rifle. He was with his father at the Peekskill camp and at the manoeuvres at Fishkill. Majors Olmsted and Loree will be in charge of division headquarters here until the troops depart, after which the staff headquarters will be in Albany.

The commission named to reduce the number of liquor licenses in the township of Hempstead, which is the township of Camp Mills, recommended to Deputy Excise Commissioner Raynor yesterday afternoon that 77 of the 208 licenses be refused. Among others placed under ban of the recommendation is the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. It is said, however, that the commission had no jurisdiction to make suggestions regarding clubs.

At Pelham Bay Park last night seventy-five boys from the Cathedral Club took part in a minstrel performance for the entertainment of the soldiers, under the direction of the Rev. Father Quinn. W. J. Boyd of Fordham has donated a reading and writing tent to the troops.

Colonel J. H. Wells announced last night that an active campaign was to be begun to recruit the Seventy-first Infantry, New York Guard, which takes the place of the National Guard now in Federal service, to its full strength. Company F will be organized tonight at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. All men between 18 and 45 who wish to do military service in the State guard are invited to appear and enroll.

NAMES AUSTRIAN MINISTERS

Six Cabinet Appointments by Emperor Charles Are Announced.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—A Vienna dispatch says that Emperor Charles has decided on the following appointments to the Austrian Cabinet:

Baron von Banlana, Minister of Railways; Dr. Cwiklinski, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Schauer, Minister of Justice; Dr. F. von Wimmer, Minister of Finance; Freiherr von Weiser, Minister of Commerce; Count Silvatatsuca, Minister of Agriculture.

Anti-Draft Bill Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Unanimous adverse report on Senator Hardwick's bill to prohibit sending drafted troops abroad without their consent was ordered today by the Senate Military Committee.

Favorable recommendation was given Senator Fletcher's bill providing that enlistment of Americans with forces of nations at war against Germany shall not cause loss of American citizenship.

Order Strike in Seattle Shipyards.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—A strike of more than 12,000 workers in Seattle shipyards and plants engaged in fabricating ship building material, to enforce demands for a general increase in wages, was set for next Wednesday by officers of the fifteen affiliated unions of the Seattle Metal Trades Council in executive session today.

CITY'S ARMY QUOTA OF 38,572 FILLED

Continued from Page 1.

tion because he had waived it in the first place. By a vote of seven to four the District Board decided that Frazio will fight for America.

So many drafted men are applying to be allowed to go with the first 5 per cent. to Camp Upton that the local boards are becoming embarrassed in making the selections. It is desired that men who have had military training, and cooks, bakers, butchers, machinists, carpenters, and all others who can help in the organization of the camp, be sent first. To get men with these qualifications some local boards are sending out letters asking such to come forward and go with the first contingent. C. A. Durbin, Chairman of Local Board 115, in Public School 17, at 327 West Forty-seventh Street, sent out such a letter, but received so many responses that he had difficulty in sorting out the desirable ones.

That the Government will segregate the white and colored races in the National Army is indicated in the following order to local boards, issued, at the direction of Provost Marshal General Crowder, by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury:

In order to provide for the segregation of races in the regiments and other organizations and to arrange for compliance with State laws requiring the races to travel in separate coaches, it has been found that it will be necessary for the Adjutant General of each State to know the number of colored and white men certified from district to local boards and to the Adjutant General on Form 164. Hereafter the notation "white" or "colored" will be made opposite the name of any person certified from local to district boards on Form 146, or from district boards to local boards and the Adjutant General on Form 164, and the total white and colored born on the list will be entered on the margin thereof. The Adjutant General should call on local boards for a statement of the number of white and colored men contained on the list already certified to local boards and the Adjutant General on Form 164. This information should be gathered promptly and be kept up to date, to the end that the Adjutant General will always know the number of colored and the number of white men who are on the available list of selected men in each local board in the State who have not been sent to mobilization camps.

City employes who enter the military or naval service will receive from the city the difference between their service pay and their city salary. This was determined yesterday, when Controller Prendergast received a formal opinion on the subject from Acting Corporation Counsel Louis H. Hahlo.

City employes who are called in the draft may, under the Corporation Counsel's opinion, claim exemption upon the ground of being the sole support of dependents. The opinion points out that dependency may mean present or future dependency, and that employes whose full city salaries are available to the family should be permitted to claim exemption even if the full income is assured. It also points out that if the city employe is killed, the city contribution ceases.

The opinion also declares that if the city has power to raise an employe's salary or give him a leave of absence with pay, it also has the power to grant a leave of absence with pay in military cases. The Controller's office has not yet computed just how much money will be involved in the payments to men in the military or naval service. About 800 employes have volunteered their services, but how many will be eligible under the draft has not yet been determined.

OFFICERS HERE LACK FUNDS.

Many Prematurely Called to New York Find Situation Embarrassing.

Several hundred officers who received commissions in August, after graduation from training camps in various parts of the country, and were ordered to report for duty in or near New York, have found on arriving here that their date for going into active duty has been postponed. The number of newly commissioned officers temporarily idle in New York City at present is said to number between 1,000 and 2,000.

The orders received by hundreds of these indicated that they were to be assigned to duty immediately upon arrival here. Some were to be used for the training of recruits. All classes received word when they reached New York that preparations had not been completed for using them in active work. Some of them have come from points as far West as Texas.

While the extension of leave for most officers who have arrived from other cities has meant a chance for a holiday in New York City, it has caused a good deal of embarrassment to scores of others, who expected to go on duty immediately, and who came here with little money left after purchasing their equipment. Numbers of officers who have university or other affiliations here have readily found homes for themselves. Most of the hotels and other firms have been liberal in extending credit to new army officers who have found themselves temporarily in straits. Others are having some difficulty in tiding themselves along until Sept. 5, the date when pay for service in August is expected. All of the new officers have been on the pay roll and have received traveling expenses since the date of receiving their commissions in August, while they received an allowance of $100 a month for attending the training camps before that date, so that as a rule the hardship was not great.

INDICT DRAFT OBJECTOR.

Socialist Had Refused to Submit to an Examination.

The first indictment returned in New York involving the refusal of a man called for service under the selective draft law to submit to examination was returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday morning. The man who was indicted is William Hendel, 966 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, a Socialist who refused to submit to examination on the ground that he was a conscientious objector. He also wrote a letter to the draft law officials stating that he was opposed to all wars except the "class war."

Three saloon keepers, Andrew Styck, Stabley Pacoul, and John Dilletto, were also indicted by the same Grand Jury charged with violating the liquor sections of the selective draft law which prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to soldiers of the United States. The soldiers to whom the liquor is alleged to have been sold are all of the Twenty-seventh Division, belonging to units encamped at Van Cortlandt Park.

William H. Kimber, also indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, will stand trial for impersonating an enlisted man of the Marine Corps. He was arrested some time ago on the Bowery wearing the uniform of the marine service.

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REVEALS SECRETS OF DAYS BEFORE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Emperor was not quite master in his own house and that official Berlin was divided into two parties, one anxious for a working agreement between England, France, and Germany, and another, not yet avowedly a war party, regarding all these attempts as hopeless or dangerous, or both. Then, and for some time afterward, Emperor William belonged to the first party and genuinely was anxious for friendly relations with England. The Crown Prince, with Admiral Von Tirpitz and the General Staff, and probably Prince von Bülow, belonged definitely to the second.

The party division became much sharper, and later was persisted in by Germany even after the war began. Haldane had German sympathizers in the same sense that Emepror William had English sympathizers, who believed it was for the good of the world that England and Germany should come to an understanding. The key to Haldane's whole policy was, while preparing against the eventual triumph of the anti-English party, to strengthen as far as possible those in Germany disposed to be friendly.

"The vulgar idea of the Kaiser as a deep and consistent schemer," says the article, "is almost certainly wrong. He is, before everything else, a poser, an actor. He desires before anything to cut a figure on the world's stage. He is usually asking himself, am I or am I not of the stuff of the great Frederick, in small things as in the great?

"He once prepared a paper on the reform of the English militia and sent it to the British War Office, where it was read and filed, and he was as pleased as possible when a new War Minister in a conversation told him that he had both seen and read it."

Viscount Haldane visited Berlin in the Spring of 1912, not to negotiate a treaty, but under instructions by Sir Edward Grey to discuss affairs freely and refer everything to the Cabinet. The subjects of conversation were the general European situation and the German shipbuilding program in consequence of the growth and power of Germany as the head of the triple Alliance. Naturally there had been other powers which tended to approximate thereto, but there was no reason why the Triple Alliance and what was called the Triple Entente should not be friendly.

Viscount Haldane assured Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who seemed skeptical, that Great Britain had no agreement with France and Russia except as had been published. Great Britain's military preparations were not hostile. Referring to Morocco, Viscount Haldane said that if Germany had intended to attack France and destroy her capacity to defend herself Great Britain would have had such an interest in the result that she could not have stood by and seen it done.

Chancellor Makes Proposition.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg proposes a a formula that neither England nor Germany should enter into any combination against the other. Substantially the following conversation ensued:

Haldane: "I don't like that way of putting it. Suppose Germany joined in an attack on Paris, or Belgium, or Portugal, which we are bound by our treaty obligations to defend?"

The Chancellor, satirically: "Or Holland."

Haldane: "I am not clear about the treaty situation in regard to Holland; but supposing Germany were to pounce upon France and proceed to dismember her? England surely could not stand idly by."

The Chancellor: "Yes, I suppose what you say is fatal to my formula."

Haldane: "What about an undertaking against aggressive or unprovoked attack, and against all combinations and plans directed to that end?"

The Chancellor: "But how can you define what is meant by aggressive and unprovoked attack?"

Haldane: "How many grains make a heap? But one knows a heap when one sees one."

Haldane asked what good was an agreement if Germany was going to increase her battleships and force England to do the same. England, he said certainyl would have to lay down two keels to Germany's one.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was anxious to meet Haldane, but evidently was nervous about what the Admiralty would say. The next day the question was discussed at luncheon with Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Haldane made the point that an agreement would be bones without flesh if Germany went on with her new fleet. The Emperor was visibly disturbed at the suggestion that there could be no political agreement worth having unless there was an agreement about German shipbuilding.

Admiral von Tirpitz said it was hard for Germany to make any admission about Great Britain's two-power standard. Haldane said the initiative was with Germany. The conversation resulted in the dropping of one battleship from Germany's program. Count von Reventlow in his book asserted that three were dropped.

The next day the conversation between the Chancellor and Haldane resulted in a provisional approval of Haldane's formula for the Entente, with the addition of three important articles. These were:

First, if either side became entangled in a war in which it could not be said to be the aggressor, the other would observe benevolent neutrality and try to localize the conflict.

Second, the neutrality should not apply where there were no reconcilable existing contracts. The contracting powers were to do all in their power to prevent differences between them and other powers.

The Chancellor offered England an exceptional position in the railway between Bagdad and Basra. Haldane asked for the controlling position. Germany was to recognize England's political interests in the Persian Gulf and Southern Persia, and to help England get from Turkey a concession for an extension of the railway from Basra to Koweit. Germany ceded certain territorial changes in Africa.

The article says that the proposed settlement was, on the whole, favorable to England, except that Turkey was drifting into the position of a dependency of Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg would have yielded on the naval difficulty for the sake of an agreement in the Near East, but Admiral von Tirpitz had his way for the sake of a few ships which have been of no value to Germany in the war.

The article concludes:

"Haldane tried by every means consistent with Great Britain's interest and honorable obligations to strengthen the hands of the moderates in Germany, while his enemies have strengthened the hands of the extremists and supplied them with arguments that England, despite her fair professions, was the real enemy.

"Considering the political forces at work, the war may have been inevitable, but those who tried to make headway against the current have no reason to regret their endeavor."

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PROTEST IN BEHALF OF NEGRO TROOPS

White and Colored Educators Ask Baker Not to Differentiate in Treatment.

BELIEVE HE WILL COMPLY

Objections from South to Sending Negro Troops There for Training Considered at Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The widespread protests against quartering negro military units with white troops or quartering negroes anywhere in the South was the basis of a conference which the Secretary of War held this afternoon by his invitation with a party of men interested in the negro question, most of them educators. These men, eleven of whom are in Washington attending a meeting to consider negro educational methods, were in Secretary Baker's office for nearly two hours. President Wilson is deeply interested in the problem, rendered acute by the recent outbreak at Houston, Tex., and no action will be taken by the War Department until he has been consulted.

After today's conference those who participated said they had been bound to secrecy by Secretary Baker. One of them said, however, that the opinion of the delegation had been unanimous. Secretary Baker declined to make any statement.

It is understood, however, that a protest against segregation or distinctly different treatment of negro troops in training camps was made to President Wilson and Secretary Baker by the white and negro educators. After the conference it was said that Secretary Baker shortly would make an announcement concerning treatment of negro soldiers. Members of the committee expressed the belief that the War Department's attitude would be agreeable to them.

The negro leaders promised to cooperate to eliminate as far as possible danger of race riots near negro concentration camps. They made no definite objection to the movement of negro troops to Northern States, where this danger probably would be lessened, other than to object generally to different training or treatment of the negroes.

While the conference was in progress Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as President of Tuskegee Institute, went from the War Department to the White House to keep an appointment with President Wilson. They discussed the negro troop question. No statement as to their exchange of opinions was forthcoming either from the White House or Dr. Moton.

Spartanburg, S. C., has sent a protest to Washington against having the Fifteenth New York Infantry, a regiment composed of colored men, encamped at that place with the other contingents of the New York National Guard. At the War Department it was said that the place to which the Fifteenth would be sent had been determined, but it was not Spartanburg. Department officials declined to tell where the Fifteenth would go.

In addition to Dr. Moton, those who attended the conference with Secretary Baker included Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va.; Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, George Foster Peabody of Lake George, N. Y.; Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina, Gilbert N. Brink, representing the Baptist Home Missionary Society; Bishop Wilbur B. Thirkield of New Orleans, William H. Baldwin of New York, Dr. H. Paul Douglass of the American Missionary Association of New York, L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York and State Superintendent of Education Harris of Louisiana, besides a number of negro educators.

ENGINEERS DELAYED ON SPARTANBURG TRIP

Likely to Arrive This Morning, When Officers Will Be City's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 31.—The Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers of New York, commanded by Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, were expected to arrive at Camp Wadsworth late tonight, but a message received this evening by the railroad authorities announced that because of delays they would not get in until tomorrow morning. Major Gen. O'Ryan is expected at noon, and, following a reception, he and his staff and the officers of the Twenty-second will be the guests of the city at a "welcome" dinner.

Due to the fact that the officers' quarters at the camp are not yet quite ready for occupancy, the arrivals will make their temporary headquarters at a hotel. The troops, tired by their long journey, will get an opportunity to work out the "kinks" by undertaking the three-mile hike from the city into the camp. The road is uphill all the way, and the jaunt, coming right at the very start of things, probably will prove somewhat of a trial, but it is planned to give the men liberty the moment the preliminary work of settling camp has been done.

Now that the Southward movement of the New Yorkers had begun, the Chamber of Commerce and public spirited men are centring their efforts on a campaign which has been weeks under way, to prevent overcharging. Spartanburg citizens announce that they are determined to prevent any semi-buccaneering against the guardsmen, and by circular and poster are warning the townsfolk against "shaming Spartanburg."

The following, which is tacked to most of the city's telegraph poles, conveys the idea:

"ALT! ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! You will confer a favor by reporting to Post Office Box 554, Spartanburg, S. C., any case of overcharging on the part of any merchant or establishment in Spartanburg or vicinity. A committee designated to deal with such cases wants the information, and will act upon it without involving the person making the report. The people of Spartanburg want the soldiers in camp here to be treated justly and honestly, and it is expected that such will be the case without exception. Should, however, any such cases develop, the matter should be made known to the committee."

In line with the work that is being done to stop all extortion there has come a change of front toward the Fifteenth Infantry, a negro regiment. Though yesterday the city was wrought up over the report that the black troops were coming and took measures to show its resentment, this feeling abated today, and the general disposition will be to make no further protest. The plan now is to permit the regiment to come to South Carolina if it is ordered here and wait to see if the negroes "observe the rules."

All day at the camp laborers were at work clearing away the débris that littered the company streets and putting the finishing touches on the mess barracks. Particular attention was paid to the site picked for the Twenty-second, and once the regiment is comfortably settled the engineers will be required to make ready the military construction work left undone at the twelve other regimental sites.

The all-important task of providing entertainment for the soldiers is being pushed through the Young Men's Christian Association, which will have several buildings scattered through the camp, and through the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the latter the representative of the Government in this department. A library of 12,000 volumes is being installed, and community singing and all sorts of athletic activities are to be included.

The religious welfare of the soldiers will receive especial attention. To supervise this work the Young Men's Christian Association has sent here Dr. A. C. Barbour, President of the Baptist Seminary at Rochester. He will have as assistants men "conscripted" by the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Council from the ranks of education, business, and the clergy. Those who reported for duty today included the Rev. Dr. A. R. Hageman, rector of an Episcopal Church in Binghamton; the Rev. Dr. F. J. Knapp, who fills a charge in Utica; J. G. Moore, New York; the Rev. T. J. Bolger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Elmira, and the Rev. Dr. A. W. Beaver, pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester. A layman recruit for the work is Robert Caulfa, who resigned as welfare director of the du Pont munitions plants to come here.

FILIPINOS ASK FOR SHIPS.

Farmers in Islands Want Wilson to Relieve Pacific Trade.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 31.—An appeal has been sent to President Wilson by the Philippine Farmers' Congress, now in annual session, asking that he take measures to relieve transportation difficulties on the Pacific Ocean as far as they affect the products of the Philippine Islands.

SWISS STRIKE IN PROTEST.

Workmen Make Demonstration Against High Cost of Living.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Workmen in the Swiss cities of Berne, Zurich, and Basle went on a half-day strike yesterday as a protest against the high cost of living, says a Havas dispatch from Basle.

The manifestation was organized by Socialists, who, the dispatch adds, declare that if it does not produce results a prolonged strike, involving municipal services such as gas and electricity, will be ordered.

CHAMPION OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. A. Jacobi, the famous physician, upholds the use of alcohol in medical practice, in an article in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

PLAN BIG TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL ARMY

Governor, Mayor, and Citizens to Join in Honoring Men of the Draft.

PARADES IN 3 BOROUGHS

Reserve Officers Called Upon to Lead Those Who Will Be in Their Commands at Camp Upton.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night the completed program for "National Army Day" next Tuesday, when New York City's quota of 38,572 men for the National Army are expected to parade in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. The Manhattan parade, which will also include the quotas from Queens and Richmond, will mobilize in lower Fifth Avenue at 8:45 A. M., and will get under way one hour later, passing up Fifth Avenue to be reviewed by Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and other prominent citizens and officers from a reviewing stand in front of the Public Library. The line of march will be from Eighth Street to Fiftieth Street, and it is expected that more than 20,000 men will be in line. More bands than have ever appeared in any parade in the history of New York will furnish the music for the occasion. The men from Manhattan, Queens and Richmond will mobilize as follows:

Districts 89 to 97 inclusive in West 8th St.
Districts 98 to 106 in East 8th St.
Districts 107 to 115 in West 9th St.
Districts 116 to 124 in East 9th St.
Districts 125 to 133 in West 10th St.
Districts 134 to 142 in East 10th St.
Districts 143 to 151 in West 11th St.
Districts 152 to 160 in East 11th St.
Districts 161 to 169 in West 12th St.
Districts 170 to 178 in East 12th St.
Districts 179 to 187 in West 13th St.
Districts 188 and 189 in East 13th St.

After the parade the selective draft men, together with as many of their friends as can gain entrance, will enter the Polo Grounds, the gates to which will be open at 12:30 P. M. All drafted men wearing the official badge will be admitted free. Prior to the ball game between the New York and Boston National League teams, patriotic exercises will be held and Mayor Mitchel will make a speech. At night there will be entertainments and dinners in all boroughs in honor of the national army men.

Today and tomorrow there will be religious exercises throughout the city arranged specially for the soldiers of Camp Upton. A call for services in all churches and synagogues has been issued by the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw of the New York Federation of Churches and by Rabbi B. A. Zintner of the Board of Jewish Ministers.

Captain A. L. Boyce, U. S. R., who has been drilling thousands of the selected men and will act as marshal, will have as officers on the line of march volunteers from the reserve officers now in town awaiting orders. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell has strongly urged all reserve officers in town to be aids to Captain Boyce for the parade. He pointed out that the marchers will make up the reserve officers' comands, and invited them to try their hands at leading their future battalions on their first march together. Captain Boyce will confer with the reserve officers at Governors Island at 4:30 P. M. today.

In the Bronx the parade starts at 10 A. M. The line of march is Willis Avenue and 142d Street north to 149th Street, west to Courtlandt Avenue, north to 161st Street to Washington Avenue, north to 167th Street to Franklin Avenue to McKinley Square, to Boston Road to 174th Street to Southern Boulevard to Tremont Avenue, west to Crotona Park, then back to Borough Hall, where there will be speakers. Prominent men of the Bronx will address them.

In Brooklyn the parade will start from the fountain on Bedford Avenue, and the men will fall in on the side streets just off Bedford Avenue. From the fountain the line of march will be up Bedford Avenue to Lafayette and down Lafayette past the University Club. Here the reviewing stand will be located. Brig. Gen. John H. Foote, for many years Colonel of Brooklyn's "Fighting Fourteenth," will lead the marchers.

WILL EXAMINE ROOKIES.

Neurologists to Pass on Fitness of Men Training at Plattsburg.

All men in training at Plattsburg for army commissions are to be examined by neurologists to determine their fitness for army commands. Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital and Dr. George H. Kirby on the medical staff at Ward's Island, have been appointed to make the examinations.

Drs. Gregory and Kirby will visit other training camps to do similar work.

POLICE HUNT SIGNALS FLASHED TO HOBOKEN

Chief Engineer of City of Oran Reported They Were Sent From Eleventh and Hudson Streets.

Lieutenant William Driscoll of the Second Police Precinct, Hoboken, was on the desk at the station house last night when he received a message saying that some one was sending signals over the river from the houses at the corner of Eleventh and Hudson Streets in this city. Two men sent to investigate learned from Chief Engineer Alexander Lenox of the steamship City of Oran, belonging to the Ellerman and Wilson Line, that he had notified the police because he was convinced the lights were signals.

C. J. Miller of 14 East Forty-third Street and Albert McCarthy of 456 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, both watchmen on the Twelfth Street piers, corroborated the statements of Lenox. Although the police waited for some hours, no light appeared. The matter will be investigated.

B. & M. SHOPMEN STRIKE.

Refuse to Wait to Have Court Pass on Wage Demands.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—More than 2,500 machinists and boilermakers employed in shops on the Boston & Maine Railroad struck today. The men demanded a wage increase of eight cents an hour, which was refused by the road on the ground that it was in the hands of the Federal courts under receivership and could not undertake an added annual expense of about $900,000. The company offered a two-cent increase, which, it contended, would make the pay slightly higher than that on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, where a three-cent increase was recently granted. An increase of two cents an hour was granted on April 21 and made effective from Jan. 1 last.

James H. Hustis, Temporary Receiver of the road, offered to take the wage matter up with the court as soon as practicable, Sept. 10, and the men were requested to defer action until then. The men refused to wait unless the receiver would give them a written statement that he would recommend to the court an increase of six cents an hour.

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Men's Suits

"Gimbel Standard" Suits
Previously $19.50 and $25.00

$16.50

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That is one reason why the difference in cut between a Fall Suit of clothes and a Spring Suit of clothes is so slight. We maintain that the greater difference is in the price.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1917.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO BERNE.

It is probable that the gathering of German and Austrian politicians in Switzerland has for its object something more than a mere attempt to set balloons afloat with a general hope that they will land somewhere. It is likely that these individuals have a definite aim, which is to reach statesmen of the allied countries with their proposals. When MATHIAS ERZBERGER said that if he could only get LLOYD GEORGE alone for a little while he could bring about peace, he gave voice to a desire entertained by men far more important than he.

Germany's great effort is concentrated not on the west front, but in the allied countries. It is a last desperate effort to snatch a victorious, or at least a comforting, peace from the jaws of impending defeat before the preparations now being made to descend on her with overwhelming military strength can be carried out. To this end she is striving, with might and main, to sow dissension among the Allies and build backfires among their respective peoples. It is still Germany's belief that her enemies are actuated by the same ambitious motives that animate her, and that consequently, by showing it to be to the advantage of one of them to desert the others, she can bring about a schism.

This is why she has always refused to name her peace terms in the open. They will not bear to be named, because they involve the bribery of one belligerent at the expense of another. If a German statesman could show LLOYD GEORGE where it would be to England's profit to desert her allies, he believes with all his soul that LLOYD GEORGE would instantly do it. The constantly reiterated proposal for a peace conference means just that; it means a round table where the parties would outbid and outbribe each other, and where the outbidding and outbribing would be done not openly, at the round table itself, but in secret conclaves, where little groups of two and three could gather together, as the history of peace conferences in the past points the way.

Germany has been foiled by the reiterated refusal of the Allies to enter such a conference; but, still believing that the way to a comfortable peace for her lies in the bribing of nations, she wishes desperately that the thing could come about to which ERZBERGER gave expression. The building of the backfires among the peoples she leaves to the pacifists and Socialists, at the same time encouraging any promising motive of discord, like the Irish agitation in the United States, for example; but the separation of the Allies by national bribery must be done in personal interviews, whether at the peace conference she has so often proposed or in secret conversations. It is not to be doubted that the array of notables in Switzerland is moving heaven and earth to find some way of approaching the statesmen in enemy countries; and it is equally indubitable that they will fail. Germany is a long way yet from understanding that these nations have not entered the war to be bought off with territory at the expense of their own allies or hers, or that they mean what they say when they declare that the war must go on until the German hand is removed from the throat of democracy.

THE WEST POINT MEN.

Within four months West Point has graduated two classes of young men fit to take their places as officers in our war army. The justification for the commissioning of the men of 1918, who were graduated a year ahead of the specified time, is obvious. Even if there was not a shortage of army officers, men who have received three years of hard training in military science would be needed in wartime for active service. These young officers are in the way to get better training than they could have received in a fourth year at the Military Academy. In 1861 West Point had two graduation days for the same reason and with the same justification.

The 125 young men who received commissions as Second Lieutenants Thursday will be rapidly promoted. Many of them will be needed in the national army, and there will be higher ranks for them there. They will render valuable service in training the drafted citizens, and they will soon see war in its latest development. There is no danger that West Point will lose any of its distinction, in spite of the vast number of competent officers in the various branches of the Republic's great army who are not West Pointers. There will be no aristocracy in our army. The Plattsburg man and the promoted private or "noncom" will not be outranked in service by the man who has the West Point advantages, but those advantages are bound to tell if the man has really benefited by them. The West Pointers need fear no rivalry or injustice in selection from this Administration or any that succeeds it.

JUDGE HYLAN RESCUED.

Judge HYLAN is the friend of the people, so some people tell him. It has been painful to all tender souls to see a friend of the people perplexed, mystified, on the anxious seat. A civic regenerator should be able to focus his thought on civic regeneration. How can he when for days and weeks a rival regenerator keeps him in suspense? Judge HYLAN has been rather cruelly, if artistically, tantalized. At the eleventh hour, the hour of belated decision and repentance, the feared rival speaks from California. Judge HYLAN'S agony is over, for it seems unlikely that anybody will be so wicked as to name a candidate in the next three days to oppose him in the primaries.

There is a happy statesman in Brooklyn, albeit his felicity is temporary. Presumably Mr. MURPHY ought to be happy. His is not the intellect to cope successfully with the wiles and stratagems of so accomplished and various a politician as has just declined the flattering offer of divers duly enrolled voters to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. If Mr. MURPHY in accepting, provisionally or otherwise, the candidacy of Judge HYLAN, was the victim of a bogus indorsement, if the deep-revolving Mr. MCCOOEY was too subtle for the trusting innocence of the Tammany chief, why, that only goes to corroborate the belief, grown great in Tammany itself, that Mr. MURPHY plays golf much better than he plays politics.

The irresistible torrent of Tammany enthusiasm for the Business-Men's-League-Democratic-Fusion-Committee's nomination can now burst the dikes. As Tammany mournfully or angrily contemplates its candidate for Mayor, it can console itself with the reflection that "the worst is not, so "long as we can say, 'This is the "worst.'" At least it can swallow the nominee from across the East River with a little less effort than would have been required to ingurgitate the dreaded candidate from across the Rockies. A Stoic philosophy becomes the children of defeat. A good many Tammany men are weary of a leadership that invites and cultivates defeat.

Barring a small Republican sideshow, the city sees just two candidates for Mayor, Mr. MURPHY's novice and an admirable, experienced, expert administrator. On one side are the promises of the obscure representative of Tammany and its motley allies and preposterous platform. On the other is a great constructive, fruitful work. The issue is plain. The result is sure.

WHAT THE NAVY IS DOING.

Secretary DANIELS spoke encouraging words at the ceremony on the site of the Government's armor plate works at Charleston, W. Va. It is perfectly true that "in preparing for "a terrible war the navy is taking "the surest means to bring about "an early and effective peace." Assurance from Mr. DANIELS that our navy is making ready for a terrible war, therefore, is most gratifying. Our navy should be thus prepared and should remain so after the war. An unprepared navy is of small account. A navy with half its ships lying in docks, "out of commission," is no protection. The country understands now that all the warships and auxiliaries are in commission and well manned, that its equipment is not defective, that preparations have been made for an unfailing supply of ammunition. More than this it does not care to know. Naval plans and the movements of ships, necessarily, are kept secret when the nation is at war.

Washington, however, has disclosed the fact that naval vessels are convoying merchant ships on the Atlantic and that the loss of ships thus convoyed has been very small. The German submarine has not been conquered, it still is the worst menace commerce has ever known, but its ravages have been checked. The threat that the Germans intend to increase the fury of their submarine campaign is therefore not so alarming as it might be. As for the efforts to find means to combat the submarine, it is known that they continue, and there is assurance that our naval vessels and seaplanes have actually destroyed submarines, though nobody can say how many. Bombs which explode under water have been dropped, and it is confidently believed that some of these have destroyed submarines. But it is divulged that the undersea Captains have learned a trick of making their boats exude quantities of oil and of scattering make-believe wreckage to deceive their pursuers. That oil might be squirted from a submerged boat is understandable, but it is difficult to see how the "wreckage" could be floated after submerging. The invention of a depth bomb, however, is an important advance. Such bombs have been talked about since the submarine activities began, and the employment of them has been reported, without explanation or verification. Now we know that they exist and they will certainly make the submarine's work of destruction harder, though they may not stop it.

Our Navy Department places strong reliance on the destroyer. Next year our fleet of warships of this class will be as large as any nation's, and when the present plans are carried out we shall have more destroyers than any other nation. American destroyers have long been active in the North Sea. Doubtless their effectiveness there in the protection of commerce has convinced the department that we cannot have too many of them.

WHAT WAS THE OBJECT?

The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday voted unanimously against Senator HARDWICK's bill prohibiting the sending of drafted troops abroad without their consent. The bill could not have been introduced with any expectation that it would pass, or with any expectation that the committee would even report it favorably. Its object was not to endear Senator HARDWICK to the people of Georgia, for that patriotic people is supporting the Government and the war with all its heart, and each new performance of HARDWICK'S merely adds to the bitterness which Georgians feel over the way in which the great name of their State is being humbled in the Senate by him. What was the object?

We have no doubt what the effect was. Every such bill and resolution, every speech against the war by a Senator, is hurried over to Russia and to Germany by the busy German agents here and made use of in both those countries, to convince the people that this country is not really in the war and will soon get out altogether. The aim is to hearten the Germans and dishearten the Russians. If the Germans can be heartened sufficiently to hope for victory and the Russians disheartened sufficiently to conclude a separate peace, then the task of the young men we are sending to France will be rendered trebly hard, and their lives will be sacrificed in much greater numbers in consequence. This is the effect of such bills as Mr. HARDWICK'S. We do not know what their object is.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE.

The Moscow National Conference has accomplished a good deal, in spite of impatient critics, who complain that it has accomplished nothing and seem surprised that it did not, by some magic process, instantly set Russia on its feet. It was a meeting of men of all sorts of opinions, of all sorts of interests, a Council of Notables and Sansculottes. The state to which socialism and radicalism, government or want of government by a class, the sincere milk of Marxism, has brought Russia, was shown in all its nakedness. General KORNILOFF'S speech was in itself a national service. What he said, what the Cossack General KALEDIN said, what Mr. RODICHEFF said, bitter, undeniable truth, will be carried all over Russia.

"We have to save Russia, not the revolution," Mr. RODICHEFF told the men who have made themselves the heirs of the revolution, the work of all classes, to turn it into the primacy of one class. "Remove yourselves from this place," General KALEDIN cried to the Socialists, "which you "have neither the ability nor the "courage to fill, and let better men "than yourselves step in or take the "consequences of your folly." The popular welcome to KORNILOFF, the unsparing painter of the military and economic weakness, the destruction of discipline, the malingering and chaos that prevail, shows the popular impatience. The peasants, 80 per cent. of the Russian people, proclaimed their militant patriotism at their congress. We hear of them now uniting as landholders, "bourgeois" therefore, to defend their property. We hear of a military league of landholders, of the manly rural races, the Cossacks, Kirghese, Caucasians, uniting to defend their homes and country. We see the real strength of Russia rising to its defense. Whether party leaders or the horde of busybody committees and councils, magnifying their office and minifying effectiveness, see it or not, inexhaustible Russia is preparing herself. The politicians, the theorists, the irreconcilables, must yield to the national impulse. Russia will be saved.

HOMELESS PACIFISTS.

The convention of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace wants a peace that would be fatal to democracy. Whatever its titles, there is a sound general appreciation of its objects. It is one of the long procession of many-named societies that, for three years, have been talking and working for Germany. The "honest pacifists" in it are in bad company. Its membership seems to be largely imaginary. We read the old familiar names, and see its romantic statisticians guessing absurd numbers of the faithful. In itself it appears to be a humbug, dangerous only by the possibilities of disorder which its known sentiments are apt to stir in the communities which it infests.

Its convention has been forbidden in Minnesota. The towns in North Dakota and Wisconsin where its advance agents tried to have it held have violently extruded them or protested angrily against the proposed infliction. Nowhere are the People's Councilors wanted by the people. A trainload of a hundred or so of them wanders in the West. Oh, where shall rest for the People's Council Convention be found? Some of the leaders are on the way to Washington to lay their pitiful case before the Federal authorities, and to ask them to find a temporary home for the homeless wanderers.

The deep indignation of the West, where these volunteer peacemakers or troublemakers want to strut their hour, ought to teach them the folly of their course. The unlawful deportation of some of them from Hudson, Wis., is to be regretted, on general principles; but in this time of national danger popular sentiment is not safely to be affronted.

Whether they seek notoriety or mischief, or are merely fanatics, the People's Councilors encounter a national patriotic feeling before which prudent men would give way. The people feel instinctively that these men and women, no matter what the proportions of disloyalty and doctrinairism among them, are acting as enemies of the United States.

In large cities the demonstrations of these pacifists might be tolerated and protected, though in the present American temper they must be stimulants of riot. The streets of this city are to be protected from one variety of the friends of Germany. The People's Council is another variety, which may have to be dealt with in the same way. Free speech is a noble idea. It is not always practicable or desirable to tolerate a free speech that smacks of treason and which is dangerous by its public incitements to violence. In war it is safest for the pacifist to hold his peace, and let his Government make peace, as is its business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

For Once Doubt Disappears.

A correspondent of our neighbor The Tribune quotes from a letter written by an American woman living in Paris a passage dealing with the speech made by General PERSHING when he, soon after his arrival in the French capital, with other high officials, native and foreign, civilian and military, visited the tomb of LAFAYETTE. In it the writer of the letter declares that what the General said, and all he said, was: "LAFAYETTE, nous voila!" This she translates, not quite correctly, perhaps, but with an approach to accuracy about as close as would be possible for anybody, "LAFAYETTE, here we are!"

None can fail to hope that the story is true. It has, indeed, a slightly disquieting likeness to many other utterances of distinguished men on notable occasions—utterances which the historians of former days accepted with the gratitude merited by their intrinsic excellence, and recorded with a joy duly proportioned to the edification which those historians expected the innumerable generations still to come would derive from words in one or another way so admirable. The likeness is disquieting because of late years the professional chroniclers of the past have acquired the tiresome habit of demanding real proof that the great personages really did say what they were credited with saying, and all too often, having failed to find such proof, the chroniclers have leaped to the conclusion—not necessarily a sound one, by the way—that the happy phrase, the noble exhortation, the pious ejaculation, or whatever it may have been, either was an afterthought of the Great One to whom it was ascribed or was the invention, laboriously chiseled and polished, of some well-intentioned but not very scrupulous admirer.

With or without reason, these researches and their confidently proffered denials have much weakened the public's faith in this whole domain of literature, and, as a result, there will be some hesitation about believing that General PERSHING did find that so fortunate substitute for the magniloquent orations usually delivered in the performance of such a task as his.

But there!—away with doubt, for once, at least! "LAFAYETTE, here we are!" would have been so adequate in its brevity and simplicity—it would have told so well all that the General felt and meant—it would have made us all so proud—it was so obviously what the General could and would have said if he had thought of it—that they are little, if any, better than the wicked who do not feel, instinctively, that say it he did.

They Stand on One High Level.

Colonel ROOSEVELT, in his speech at the Comedy Theatre, took good care and was wise to do what he could—and the judicious will hope that it was much—to prevent the permanent establishment of a distinction at once invidious and unjustified between the men who recently have volunteered for military service and those who have or will come into it under the operation of the selective draft law. He said that he was as proud of the one class as of the other. So he should be, and so should be all the rest of us.

Of course, to volunteer is a fine thing, and there is not a word to be said against those who do it and many to be said for them. But it is also a fine thing, and a thing in its different way not less fine, for a man to say, "My country has undertaken the task of choosing from among loyal citizens like myself as many as it needs, of the kind it wants, and to assign to each of us the sort of duty which it, in its good judgment, thinks we are best fitted to perform." The man who takes that position has a perfect right to wait till his Government puts hand on his shoulder and says, "Come!" and if, when the summons arrives, he goes cheerfully, his merit as a patriot and soldier ranks level with that of any man in all the land.

The idea that the volunteers are somehow better than those who are drafted is the unfortunate result of things said, in the days before the drafting began, by well-intentioned, but somewhat thoughtless and overzealous, recruiting officers in their haste to do promptly the work that had been assigned to them. They emphasized a little too much the fact that he who volunteered could gain a personal advantage by choosing the branch of the service he preferred. That was an appeal to a motive which, while innocent enough, was not quite of the highest order.

As for "conscript," if that perfectly honorable name offends because its earlier associations have not been forgotten, a substitute for it might be found in "selectman," that ancient and still surviving New England title, devised for another purpose, but perfectly applicable to those who are to serve under the selective draft law. The word is somewhat clumsy—which explains, presumably, why it is so often mispronounced, or misaccented, in the region of its origin—and it must be admitted that there is no chance of its adoption for military uses. It would, however, help to do away with an unfortunate and harmful discrimination about which too much has been heard of late.

He Goes Far and Makes a Bad Choice.

It is highly characteristic of the men and women who are having so much trouble to find, even in the part of the country supposed to favor their ideas most, a place for the holding of a pacifist convention that they do not hesitate to say that their views and ends are exactly like those of the half-mad visionaries who have so terribly endangered the welfare and safety of the new Russia.

"Our purpose," says Mr. LOCHNER, the sometime lieutenant of Mr. FORD, but his lieutenant no longer, "our purpose is to crystallize in this country sentiment similar to the aims of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which stands for an early, general, and democratic peace," and so on, and so on.

If Mr. LOCHNER reads the daily dispatches from Petrograd and Moscow, he must know what that council has done and is doing to bring ruin on Russia and to delay the rescue of civilization from its deadly foes. And if he thinks that emulation of his acknowledged model wins approbation for his organization and his associates from the sane part of the American people, he is indeed strangely deluded.

There are men in Russia whom he well might take for guides and exemplars, if he insists on going so far for them, but they are not in the council he so much admires.

INCOME TAX COLLECTION.

A Criticism of McAdoo's Plan for "Information at the Source."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Consideration of the new war tax measures now before Congress suffers just now from an excessive concentration of attention upon the more sensational features of the pending bill, such as the various proposals for excess profits taxes put forward by La Follette and by more sincere opponents of undue business success. But there never was a bill like this which did not contain an abundance of seemingly unimportant provisions, which none the less should not be suffered to become law by default.

A characteristic example of a minor provision which may, after it is too late, be recognized as a major feature of the new law is Secretary McAdoo's renewed attempt to substitute, in the provisions for the collection of the income tax, "information at the source" for "collection at the source." The proposal is not an entirely sincere one, for our income tax law has always provided for both information and collection, but it may not appear evident at first sight why a mere alteration in the method of collecting a tax should be likely to prove as important as, perhaps more important than, the relative amount of the tax imposed.

It must be borne in mind, however, that in the period during which the income tax law has been in operation hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars' worth of corporate securities, notably immense issues of railroad and industrial bonds, have been sold in the United States under what is known as the "tax-free covenant." This means simply that corporations charged by law with the duty of collecting the income tax on their own securities have found it simpler and more convenient both for themselves and their security-holders to deduct the tax before fixing the interest rate on the securities instead of afterward.

This "tax-free covenant" was the method by which business throughout the country adjusted itself to the income tax law when first passed. It has become an integral feature of the securities market; but it could not exist without the continuance of the provision for "collection at the source." Should this be abolished, as the Treasury Department asks of Congress, the inevitable result will be that, the tax-free covenant automatically becoming void, the holders of securities sold under it will be saddled, without the slightest warning, with taxes which they have already paid once in accepting a lower interest rate on their investments.

Aside from the unfairness of this proposal, such a measure, involving as it does an immediate and considerable depression in the value of millions of dollars' worth of industrial and railroad securities, could not be adopted even in normal times without widespread business depression and a difficult period of adjustment. In war times, with the strain already existing upon the country's financial and industrial resources, it is not necessary to play Cassandra to foresee results which might compel the Government to pay many times over in diminished efficiency of capital and industry for any slight increase in the amount of income tax levied which the Secretary of the Treasury may hope to obtain by this reversal of his own previous and highly successful policy.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917. H. H.

Not a "Race Riot" at Houston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent outbreak here was not a race riot, precipitated in the usual manner. Had it been, the safety and the lives of 35,000 negroes would have been menaced. As it was, not even one instance has been recorded where the life of a negro civilian was threatened. Indeed, negroes and whites were free to gather on the streets of Houston even while the city was in the throes of riot.

Had the mutiny of the soldiers of the 24th been grounded on bad blood between the military and the police of the City of Houston, neither brave Captain Mattes of Chicago nor Everton of the Texas Guard would have been butchered.

Houston derives no pleasure from the fact that an army riot was staged here, that the bayonet on the Springfield in the hands of United States regulars mutilated to death fifteen of her men, women, and children; but she does feel a pride in the forbearance of her townspeople, a forbearance which permitted perfect order to evolve in three or four hours after one of the worst riots in the history of the army. LON C. SMITH.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 28, 1917.

WARNS OF NAVAL RASHNESS.

Henry A. Wise Wood Deprecates Pressure for Attacks on Bases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 27 there appeared the following dispatch from Paris:

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Military authorities here strongly favor a more aggressive policy on the part of the British Navy in attacking German submarine bases. It is argued that if such an objective is worth a military offensive from Verdun to Flanders, costing hundreds of thousands of casualties, both the British and American fleet should go in fearlessly and destroy the U-boat nests in Belgium.

This voices from France the suggestion, made here recently, that our navy, with or without that of Great Britain, be sent forthwith into the German's mouth to pull his teeth. To the civilian, perhaps to the army man, it may seem a practicable undertaking at the present time to send an American naval expedition against Germany's Belgian bases. So appeared the disastrous naval attack upon Turkey—in advance of the lesson it taught.

As the suggestion from Paris may gain a fresh foothold here, and give rise to a newspaper campaign on behalf of its acceptance, it would seem to be wise to point out promptly the following facts:

First—Our navy at present is in the soft shell state. It is a nursery, not a fighting establishment. It is hard at work digesting great draughts of green men, who must be taught in a jiffy what it required the personnel of the navy years of hard study and practice to learn.

A naval fight is a sea game, in which an untrained and unhardened team can no more stand up against professionals of long experience than could a team picked from the bleachers stop the Giants. To put a schooling navy up against the hardest naval job known—that of reducing a fortified land position—could result in nothing but a useless slaughter of the innocents, the destruction of unreplaceable equipment of vast international importance, and an increase of Germany's relative sea strength equal to our losses.

Second—Such an undertaking requires especially designed equipment, needing months for its preparation. Without this, and suitable air and land supports, the project would be an exhibition of madness. The new instruments required are not yet at hand, nor is the navy's aerial arm even begun upon such a scale as would enable it to administer to the Belgian bases, by means of a swarm of seaplanes, a sufficient anaesthesia to permit the fleet to engage in a successful operation.

Third—A navy is the world's most intricate fighting machine. Those only understand it who from boyhood have swum it and grown up with its kaleidoscopic problems; no others are competent to say how, or where, or when, precisely, it should be used.

No civilian, nor even the wisest Secretary who ever has sat in the navy's chair, ever was or is competent to mold its strategy, or to guide its tactics. As safely might the boy who climbs into the empty cab of a locomotive handle the levers he finds before him. Such a boy was Churchill at the Dardanelles. One Churchill is enough.

Therefore, we should give the navy its head, and keep the civilian's hand out of its professional problems. We should feed it lavishly with men, new equipment, and supplies, and furnish it at once with an enormous—I use the word advisedly—aerial counterpart of itself. Its strategy and tactics we should leave exclusively in professional hands. But at all times we should insist upon knowing that its plans are its own, and have been made by its ablest minds.

Having faithfully done these things, then, and then only, shall we be entitled to expect of our navy achievements commensurate with its glorious traditions. That they shall be forthcoming not an American doubts.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917.

Save the Birds That Save Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the many cogent arguments of commonsense economics and of elementary humanity (too familiar by this time, I hope, to need repetition here) there is now added a new argument—a "hurry call" for protecting our wild birds. America, in these war days, must harvest unprecedented crops; therefore the crops' worst enemies, the insect scourges, must be kept in check as never before.

To this end there is but one sure means. Food products are being conserved, indeed, in their later stages, but plain logic requires that they be conserved first at their source. Just such conservation is accomplished for us, year in, year out, by the tireless industry of the insect-eating birds, best of all conservators of food; therefore should the birds themselves be the first of all to be conserved.

Despite these facts, the high cost of living, working against reason, is now tempting the poor—especially certain foreigners—to a wholesale slaughter of birds for food. This temptation, very naturally, will grow as the Autumn advances, and as myriads of young birds, in various stages of inability to care for themselves, and of southbound migrants, old and young, swarm over the face of the land.

The great dangers of this situation—too obvious to need explanation—must be met at once. Learn the game laws thoroughly. Obey them conscientiously. See to it that others obey them. Report all violations to the proper authorities. Thus may you help to make these laws a power for great good.

Add to this—and it cannot be too much emphasized—a systematic, year-round administration of justice to the birds' most mortal enemy. Every cat not really needed as a ratter and mouser, or counted as a member of the family, should be promptly and mercifully put to death, on sight. Every cat allowed to live must be kept indoors all night, well fed always, (and especially just before going out,) prevented from roaming at will, and, in general, carefully trained to be a law-abiding citizen. One cat, in its lifetime, may kill several hundred birds; one bird may kill many hundred thousand insects. Save the birds!

R. E. ROBBINS,
Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner.
Brookline, Mass., Aug. 25, 1917.

"The Kaiserkanners."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be much discussion of a suitable nickname for our boys in France. Since their slogan is "Kan the Kaiser," why not the Kaiserkanners? ANTI-SAMMIE.

New York, Aug. 30, 1917.

WOOD MAGIC.

In the deep heart of the woods,
Every leaf, each blade of grass
(With its green, unblinking eye)
Watches all the folk who pass,
Where the trees, like sentinels,
Stand together, clannish, high. . .

Would some mortal blaze a trail,
Brier switches whip and sting;
From the forest path beside
Thorny fingers snatch and cling;
Undergrowth and bushes strive
Jealously the path to hide;

Though long dead (two thousand years,
So 'tis said) they search for him—
Still the wood god's devotees—
In his green haunts, leafy, dim,
Hoping some day to behold
Pan come piping through the trees!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

SWANN SEES EVIL AT WORK.

Says Powerful Influences Seek to Balk His Park Land Inquiry.

Charging that sinister influences were at work to stop his investigation of the Rockaway Park and Coney Island deals, District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would proceed with greater vigor because of these efforts in his attempt to learn who profited illegally at the city's expense.

"Certain persons are trying in every conceivable way to use the City Club's charges against me as a lever to make me stop this investigation," Mr. Swann said. "They are combing the city with a fine tooth comb to find some new charge to make against me. In addition they are approaching persons who know me personally with a view of getting them to use their offices to induce me to stop."

The District Attorney also charged that his enemies were trying to give the Ingraham report submitted to the Governor interpretations which the referee never intended. Because of the investigation's importance to the city, as he expressed it, Mr. Swann said he probably would not appear at Albany next week when the Governor hears the City Club's argument against the approval of the Ingraham report.

"Would you be willing to name these persons whose sinister influences you say are being used against you?" Mr. Swann was asked.

"No, not at this time," he replied. "But I will say this: they are the men who know that they got a lot of the city's money without giving the city adequate consideration for it."

"Would you say that the City Club was back of these men?"

"I don't say the City Club has been knowingly influenced by them," Mr. Swann said. "These influences, though, are very potent. My enemies hoped to get me so interested in the charges against me or in some new accusation that I would forget all about the present investigation. I've balked them in this, as events will prove."

ORGANIZE FRENCH LEAGUE.

C. W. Eliot, Ex-Ambassador Herrick, and Others Incorporate Society

The organization of the French League in America, of which Charles W. Eliot, Myron T. Herrick, George T. Wilson, Paul D. Cravath, and Alexander J. Hemphill are incorporators, was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy. The directors for the first year, other than those named, will include Otto H. Kahn, August Belmont, Frederick H. Allen, and Edmund L. Baylies. The purpose of the organization is stated in the petition for incorporation to be as follows:

"To promote a thorough comprehension by the peoples of France and the United States of America of their respective civilizations; to strengthen the bond of intellectual and moral sympathy based on their historic traditions and present collaboration; to encourage between these two great democracies a free interchange of ideas, information, and methods in solving their national and international problems and in furthering their national ideals; to reveal the practical and artistic genius of these two nations to each other, and for these purposes to publish a periodical review as the organ of this corporation and of other French-American groups, and, in general, to bring the United States of America and France to a full and sympathetic understanding of one another."

In approving the charter of the organization, Justice Guy stated that he sympathized with its purposes, and said: "Never in my experience have I been called on officially to approve articles of incorporation in which the personnel of the signers gave such assurance of carrying out an ideal purpose."

REPUBLICS LIKELY TO UNITE

Prospects Bright for Welding of Five in Central America.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, Aug. 31.—Prospects appear bright for the gathering of a conference of the Central American republics to discuss the political union of the five States.

The Honduran Government, when the project came up of assembling a conference to renew the peace agreements concluded in 1907, whose ten-year period is about to expire, suggested that the scope of the conference be enlarged to take into consideration the closer union of the five countries.

The invitation of Honduras for the calling of a Central American Congress to this end has been replied to favorably, it is now understood, by the Presidents of the four other republics, Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and Honduras has already appointed two delegates as a preliminary move.

President Melendez of Salvador has announced himself as heartily in favor of the project, declaring that he would resign from the Presidency of the republic if it were necessary to bring the unification project into being. His action was enthusiastically acclaimed in Honduras, where a demonstration in his honor took place in front of the Salvadorean Legation at Tegucigalpa.

QUITS FRENCH CABINET.

Malvy, Only Radical Socialist Member, Gives Up Interior Ministry.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A statement given to the press after the meeting of the Cabinet this morning announced that Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, was indisposed and unable to be present.

Subsequently it was announced that he had resigned.

Louis J. Malvy is a Radical Socialist. Lately dissatisfaction has been voiced at meetings of the party because, though numerically the strongest group in the Chamber, it had only one representative in the Cabinet. What practically amounted to a demand was made recently that as a compensation M. Malvy should be invited to attend the meetings of the War Council. Premier Ribot agreed to this and expressed the intention of reviving the Higher Council of National Defense with M. Malvy as a member of it.

DROPS JEWISH DESIGNATION

Earl of Derby Yields to Pleas to Change Regiment's Title.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A deputation of prominent English Jews, headed by Lord Swaythling, visited the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, yesterday, says the Daily Mail, and urged the abandonment of the title "Jewish Regiment," which had been adopted for the new regiment recently organized.

The deputation pleaded that 40,000 Jews now serving in the army were fighting, not as Jews, but as British subjects, and wished to continue to do so. Lord Derby agreed to the abandonment of the title, and promised to give the regiment a new designation.

The Daily Mail adds that the decision was received with great regret by the promoters and organizers of the regiment.

MEXICO AGAIN SEEKS LOAN.

Caturegli Starting for the United States to Renew Negotiations.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Negotiations for an American loan to Mexico are to be renewed. It was announced today that Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, Mexican financial agent, would leave tomorrow for the United States in this connection. He will be accompanied by T. W. Osterheld, representing Iselin & Co. of New York.

Dr. Caturegli, on his return to Mexico from the United States on Aug. 18, stated that preliminary negotiations would be opened soon with several groups of American bankers for a loan to Mexico. He expressed confidence that the loan could be arranged.

NEAR AN AGREEMENT ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Committee of Service Commission and Estimate Board Decide on Essentials.

PUBLIC TO BE HEARD SOON

Provision of Contract Will Be Kept Secret Till Completed—An Official Statement Is Expected Soon.

Conferences of members of the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate concerning the west side improvement have resulted in what was announced yesterday as practically an agreement on fundamentals and most of the details of the desired solution. Points of difference between the public officials and representatives of the railroad company are being ironed out in a way which members of the committee believe will meet public approval. Unless something wholly unexpected occurs a form of contract and plans for the improvement will be completed in time for the signing of the contract and perhaps for the beginning of the work before Dec. 1.

Public hearings will soon be held by the joint committee to permit representatives of various civic organizations to express their opinions and to aid as far as possible in shaping the proposed contract so as to satisfy all points of view. Nothing will be agreed to by the joint committee in advance of the public hearings.

Within a week or ten days the joint committee will make a complete and detailed statement of its recommendations as to the provisions of the agreement. William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, with Leroy T. Harkness, Chief of Rapid Transit, and Harold G. Aron of the commission's legal department, are at work on a form of contract.

Just what the new contract will provide for, and in what respects it will differ from the one prepared by the Board of Estimate and the railroad company, and which aroused widespread and indignant opposition, could not be learned. It is the intention of the committee to keep the precise provisions secret until it is completed and a statement is prepared fully explaining it.

Representatives of the Citizens Union, the City Club, the West Side Association, the League to End Death Avenue, and other civic bodies especially objected to any agreement which would give the railroad company absolute ownership of any water front, of any public thoroughfare leading to the water which the company would have the right to close, or of any public property between the river and the railroad tracks. It was alleged that the intention of the Board of Estimate was to give the company fee to land under water and the right to use the water and to build docks and piers, which would close the river front along the improvement for all time to the public.

In return for these rights the company was to deed to the city property said to be worth $6,000,000. It was alleged that under the contract the city would be required to yield property and rights worth many times more than any it would receive in return. Everything possible to retard and prevent the carrying out of the agreement was done by those opposing it. There were many indignation meetings, much writing to newspapers, and a multitude of charges. In the midst of the storm, and while any settlement of the dispute seemed to be as far off as ever, the Legislature last Winter passed a law giving the Public Service Commission equal jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate over the matter. This equality of power was to continue until Dec. 1, when it was provided that if no agreement was reached the commission was to have sole jurisdiction, and power was given it to compel the company to make any improvements which the commission deemed necessary.

There is no doubt that the new contract will give the company all of the latitude it needs to carry out the improvement, but that it will acquire no public property outright. From what could be gathered yesterday, the new contract will provide that a rental shall be paid for the city property used by the company, and that the rental shall be adjusted at stated intervals. This method, it was said, would not only continue the city's ownership in the exceedingly valuable property involved, but would assure to the city a rental based on its actual value. Settlement of the real estate features of the case was the hardest problem to solve, but that it has been solved by the joint committee is assured.

APPROVES FRIENDS' WORK.

Red Cross Finds Conscientious Objectors Well Employed.

The American Red Cross announced last night that its representatives in Paris have arranged for the co-operation of the Red Cross and the English Friends' Relief Committee for the Victims of the War, and that the English Friends, under the plans agreed upon, will join with the American Friends and the Red Cross in assisting the destitute French population behind the battle lines. An American Friends' reconstruction unit of 100 men, which has been in training at Haverford, Penn., will immediately leave for France to begin work in co-operation with the English Friends. Other detachments will follow at short intervals.

The announcement of the plan for the co-operation of the American and English Friends followed the receipt yesterday of a cablegram from Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy, of the American Red Cross Commission in France, in which he said:

The work done by the English Friends has been very carefully looked into. It deals with the care of refugees from the war area and with reconstruction and rehabilitation in the devastated areas. It has been

SENATORS CRITICISE M'ADOO ESTIMATES

War Tax Bill Framed in Dark from Piecemeal Data, Say Smoot and Penrose.

FIRST PROFITS VOTE TODAY

Johnson Amendment, Levying 80 Per Cent. Tax, Ready for Action—Harding Calls War Unpopular.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In debate on the War Revenue bill today, two Republican Senators, Smoot of Utah and Penrose of Pennsylvania, criticised the Secretary of the Treasury for what they called his failure to acquaint the Senate accurately as to funds needed for this year.

The two Senators, members of the Finance Committee, insisted that the committee has been misled as to the money required by the Administration. Senator Penrose declared that the committee had been seriously embarrassed by not having been taken into the Administration's confidence. He alluded to an item of $2,500,000,000, for field artillery in the estimate of Secretary McAdoo submitted to Congress a few days ago and asked:

"Why did the Secretary of the Treasury fail to let us know about that? Didn't the War Department know field artillery would be needed to fight this war?"

Senator Smoot, in explaining why the Finance Committee had offered a higher schedule of taxation on excess war profits, became the target of Senators who, early in the debate, had found fault with the bill as levying too small a tax on wealth. The Utah Senator admitted that the Finance Committee had found that under its original proposal, based upon the percentage of war profits as compared with pre-war profits, many corporations would have escaped a proper proportion of the tax. He insisted that if the committee had been adequately advised by the War Department and the Secretary of the Treasury it would have submitted a bill whose levy would have been appreciably larger.

"Now that the committee has revised the excess profits tax schedule," said Senator Smoot, "we have a bill with a war levy of $1,000,000,000 upon corporation profits alone. That, with the existing tax, amounts to $1,200,000,000 that the corporations must pay on profits this year. That is enough."

Johnson Amendment Debated.

The day's debate was confined chiefly to the amendment offered by Senator Johnson of California for a flat excess profits tax of 73 per cent., which, with the existing tax, would compel corporations to pay over 80 per cent. of excess profits. The aggregate excess profit yield under Senator Johnson's scheme would be approximately $2,750,000,000 for this year.

The Senate was ready to vote on Senator Johnson's amendment late in the day, but there was no quorum. This aggravated Senator Simmons, sponsor of the bill, who remarked that it was "a shame" that the Senate allowed time to be wasted. Senator Simmons spoke of twenty-five Senators being absent. The Johnson amendment will come up for a vote tomorrow. It seems destined to defeat.

In his speech Senator Smoot explained that, as redrafted, the excess profits tax was no longer essentially a "war profits" levy, since the new schedule applied a tax upon all profits, based upon an exemption running from 6 to 10 per cent. on capital stock invested. In its original shape, he said, the levy was put upon war profits directly, based upon pre-war earnings. But the committee had found that under the latter system many corporations with heavy pre-war earnings and substantially the same proportion of war earnings, would escape with only a small levy.

Senator Penrose interrupted Senator Smoot, saying that in its deliberations over the bill the Finance Committee had been embarrassed by failure to get definite estimates as to prospective expenditures. He spoke of Secretary McAdoo having appeared before the committee on July 5 and giving what was considered the final estimate.

Subject to Grave Criticism.

"Hardly had the Finance Committee completed its redraft of the bill," Senator Penrose continued, "before the Secretary of the Treasury came again, wanting more than $5,500,000,000 more. Yes, the Secretary came along after the committee had been toiling arduously for over two months, and several weeks after his so-called 'estimate,' with a further requisition for $5,500,000,000 more. If he is not subject to grave criticism, certainly the Administration is subject to the gravest sort of criticism for not letting the Finance Committee know earlier what the final amount of the estimates would be.

"In this last estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury $2,500,000 was for field artillery, and it is absurd to say that the War Department did not know until nearly August that battles must be fought in Europe with 'field artillery' and that $2,500,000 would be needed for that purpose. The War Department did not wake up.

"I think that what the business world in the United States demands—and the demand is getting more overwhelming and more insistent every day—is that we should know what is the final estimate of the cost of this war, at least for this year."

Senator Jones of New Mexico defended the Administration against the criticism of Senator Penrose, insisting that the War Department undoubtedly had plans which it could not well reveal.

"I am not going to get into any controversy here as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury was lax in his duties or not," said Senator Smoot, "but, I will say that when the estimates were sent in to the committee showing the receipts and disbursements for 1918 I stated then and there that that was not correct; that I was positive there would be $3,500,000,000 more needed, and I so told the committee at the time."

Senator Smoot alluded to the American Tobacco Company and the Ford Motor Car Company as escaping war profits tax under the system originally proposed by the committee.

"Did the committee go into an investigation of its original proposal and find the corporations were going to escape?" asked Senator Bankhead.

Didn't Get Adequate Estimate.

"Frankly, yes, so far as I am concerned," admitted Senator Smoot. "But that isn't all, that isn't the only reason why we changed our schedule. One of the principal reasons was that we didn't get an estimate of what was needed. But it is true that some corporations, many of them in fact, might have escaped adequate tax under the original scheme. One I know of, with an average pre-war and war profit of 800 per cent., would have paid hardly anything."

"That was exactly what I wanted to bring out," exclaimed Senator Bankhead. "I wanted to know from the Finance Committee if it was not true that its profits tax as proposed would have exempted many great concerns. It is easy to see now that the bill as drafted by the committee originally was almost a crime."

"What I would like to know," interjected Senator Borah, "is why the Finance Committee did not discover that long ago?"

"It did," retorted Senator Smoot. "I have explained the difficulty under which the committee labored."

"This is the most remarkable debate I have ever heard," insisted Senator Borah. "When the Finance Committee made its first report any one who opposed it was denounced as a friend of the Kaiser or was accused of 'trying to make the war unpopular;' now the committee has brought out an amendment containing principles at war with every feature of the original report."

Senator Gronna of North Dakota in arguing for the extreme limit of tax upon corporations, said Senators were getting a raft of letters every day showing that the people wanted wealth drastically conscripted.

"I am glad to see, at last, that the Finance Committee has abandoned the argument it made in the Senate when it brought in its original tax schedule," Senator Gronna went on. "The committee has completely reversed itself, and it's a good thing it has done so. The proposals put in by the minority of the Senate were roundly condemned by the Finance Committee. Now the Finance Committee turns to the proposals we made at the outset.

"All this goes to show what a gross injustice would have been done if the bill as originally framed by the Finance Committee had gone through. The people of the country know how gently the Finance Committee's scheme would have dealt with the nation's wealth."

Harding for Committee Draft.

Senator Harding of Ohio advocated the revised war profits tax as submitted by the Finance Committee.

"I class myself as conservative, yet I want the Senate to know that I would take a radical attitude on this war tax, to triumphantly win the war," said Senator Harding. "If the country needed it I would vote to conscript every dollar of income above $5,000 to a family.

"As this bill stands, it is radical enough. The people of the country ought to know that it proposes to take $2,000,000,000 of excess and super-profits and $800,000,000 from incomes, while the direct tax upon the people—the consumption tax, I mean—is but $800,000,000. I do not count in this direct tax the levy upon transportation or liquor. I allude to the tax on necessities of life.

"Now we contemplate in this bill, as amended, to levy one-fifth of the expenses of the war for this year in taxes to be paid this fiscal year. No other country has attempted to go so far as that. Of the levy for this year, if the American people know that twenty-one-twenty-sixths is applied against capital and income and one-twenty-sixth upon the consumer. That will give an idea to the country as to whether we are conscripting wealth.

"The fact is that we are taking an infinitely greater percentage of wealth than of men. Senators have spoken of the sacrifice we have made of the nation and of letting wealth escape. That criticism cannot prevail against this bill as it stands before the Senate."

Senator Harding contended that the war was not popular.

"There are scores of contributing reasons," he said. "We are sincerely devoted to peace, as shown by the campaign waged of the year before our involvement. We are a polyglot people, without racial entity. Our free republic is full of aliens. We have many who cloak themselves in American habiliments, but their souls, genius, and cunning are loyal to the land from which they came. We harbor the trained propagandists whose business is to spread sedition. We have plotters and bomb planters and wholesale murderers. We have the anarchist, whose creed is destruction. We have the greedy and the profiteer in every walk of life, and we have not been clear in our reasons for making war. It would be well to say less about world-wide democracy and let it ring clear that we mean to hold America safe for Americans. We are not fighting to fix the international boundaries of Europe.

"If you strike at excess profits you reduce incomes, and are likely to hinder our industrial development," he continued. "There is no cause for penalizing. Were it not for munition plants and for big and highly organized American industries, Germany would today be dominating the world.

"Conscript incomes and profits and we shall have no one to buy our bonds. We are raising larger taxes in the first year of the war than Great Britain in her third. The war is likely to end, and I believe will end before the burdens we are now levying are turned into the Treasury. We may well co-operate to strike a staggering blow at the enemy, but need not strike ourselves at the same time."

An amendment to the war profits section to make it 25 per cent. the minimum exemption instead of 6 was introduced by Senator Bankhead.

$659,642,000 WAR BILL FOR CONGRESS TODAY

Estimates Include Fund for Building Largest Fleet of Destroyers Ever Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Another tremendous request for ships, armament, rifles and ammunition will go to Congress tomorrow from Secretary McAdoo, the total of the estimates to be laid before the House being $659,642,000. This brings the total Administration requests for money this week to a billion and a half, and makes the total of pending appropriation requests $7,065,000,000.

The estimates to be sent to the Capitol tomorrow include a request for money to carry out the naval policy of building a fleet of destroyers greater than anything of the kind ever seen. This estimate asks for $225,000,000 cash for immediate use and $125,000,000 to be used as soon as the first installment is spent. The next largest item is $168,000,000 for automatic machine rifles. For new field artillery $53,490,000 is asked; for field artillery ammunition $77,182,000. Eleven million dollars is asked for target practice expenses.

The appropriation bill which will carry these and all other war items still unprovided for is slowly being whipped into shape, but owing to an uncertainty as to further needs of the Government, members of the special sub-committee working on the bill are unable to predict just when the measure will be in shape for the House.

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Wool Bathing Suits, $3.50
Bought in 1916
Worth Now $5.00
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.25 up
Khaki Shirts, 85c, $1.15 up to $3
Silk Shirts, $2.85, $3.85, $4.85
White Flannel Trousers, $3.65

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Owing to the death of
MR. JOHN L. MURRAY
MURRAY'S ROMAN GARDENS,
228 W. 42nd Street,
Will be closed until 5 P. M. Monday, Sept. 3rd.
PATRICK V. KYNE,
MANAGER.

CYRIL CRIMMINS WEDS A SHOW GIRL

Son of Contractor and Banker Marries Miss Katherine Daly of 'The Midnight Frolic.'

It became known yesterday that Cyril Crimmins, son of John D. Crimmins, contractor, banker, and philanthropist, had taken a bride from the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" beauties. Last Saturday he was married to Miss Katherine Daly, one of the most popular girls of the Frolic, in St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church at Dorchester, Mass.

Reports of the marriage had been current during the week, but it was not confirmed until yesterday. The bride's home is in Dorchester, and her parents are both dead. She has been a member of the "Midnight Frolic" for about two years.

The couple are now spending their honeymoon in the White Mountains, and later will visit Mr. Crimmins's father at his country place, Firwood-on-the-Sound, Noroton, Conn.

Mr. Crimmins is a member of the Fencers Club. His sister, Miss Evelyn Crimmins, was married this Spring to Arthur Cox Patterson of this city, son of the late Justice Edward A. Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

Frank W. O'Malley to Marry Today

Frank Ward O'Malley, who is a member of the staff of The Sun, and a contributor of humorous articles to the magazines, is to marry Miss Grace Edsall Dalrymple of 800 Riverside Drive today at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street. The couple obtained their marriage license yesterday at the Municipal Building.

Miss Dalrymple is the daughter of Alexander Dalrymple, and is 25 years old. Mr. O'Malley, who is 41, is the son of William O'Malley, and was born in Pittston, Penn. He lives at 54 West Forty-fourth Street. They first met in Maine, where Mr. O'Malley had gone on his vacation.

Miss Baker to Wed Lieut. Horan.

Mrs. Willard Hamilton Baker of 103 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Miriam Giffing Baker, to Lieutenant Earl Campbell Horan, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Horan of Bronxville, N. Y., and Great River, L. I. Miss Baker is a graduate of Packer Institute, class of '13. Mr. Horan was a student at Columbia University before leaving for the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Plattsburg, and is now attached to the Thirty-ninth Infantry of the regular army.

Dr. Skidmore Hendrickson.

Dr. Skidmore Hendrickson, who served as a surgeon in the civil war and for twenty-five years a practicing physician in Jamaica, died at Monsey, N. Y., on Thursday in his seventy-seventh year. Dr. Hendrickson was born in Floral Park, L. I., and was a graduate of the New York University Medical College. He was a deacon of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Society, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. His home was at 1,275 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Samuel C. Eastman.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31.—Samuel C. Eastman, former President of the New Hampshire Bar Association, died today at his home here. He was 80 years old, and was born in this city, where he had practiced law since 1859. Mr. Eastman was graduated from Brown University in 1857, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution last June. In 1893 he was Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Judge Lockwood Honore.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Lockwood Honore, Judge of the Circuit Court and brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, died here today in his fifty-third year. Judge Honore was elected to the Circuit Bench of Cook County in 1906, again in 1909, and in 1915.

Oituary Notes.

JOHN T. MATTHEWS, for forty years in business as a master plumber in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 542 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Mr. Matthews served in the navy during the civil war, and was a member of Abel Smith Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. MARY E. SUTTON, President of the Dyker Heights Auxiliary of the Red Cross and a Past Matron of Stella Chapter, No. 29, Order of the Eastern Star, died at Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday. She was the wife of Jesse M. Sutton and lived at 1,060 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. THAL, 70 years old, a hotel proprietor, died at his home, 1,562 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

PETER J. McCORMICK, a retired police Lieutenant, died on Wednesday at his home, 3038½ Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He was appointed to the police force in 1876, and was retired with the rank of lieutenant in 1908, after thirty-two years' service. His wife, three daughters, and a son survive him.

Mrs. ISABELLA KELLY, widow of James J. Kelly, who was President of the Alcatraz Asphalt Company, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Thursday, after an operation. She was 41 years old and lived at 571 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

ALPHONSE J. CAZELAR, head of the firm of A. J. Cazelar & Co., of 1,140 Broadway, Manhattan, resident buyers in the dry goods trade, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Thursday. Mr. Cazelar was a native of New Orleans and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and the Manhattan Club. He lived at 2,140 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH PURDY, 76 years old, widow of Stephen Purdy, a landscape gardener, died on Wednesday at her home, 129 Dresden Street, Brooklyn.

MARTIN PHILIP OSTERMAYER, 65 years old, a watch case engraver for forty-three years in the employ of the Solidarity Company and the Brooklyn Watchcase Company, died at his home, 459 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

JOHN C. F. MERRILL, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, died yesterday at Chicago. He was Second Vice President in 1909, First Vice President in 1910, and President in 1911, becoming Secretary in 1912.

CHARLES H. COLLINS, connected with the Bell Telephone Company, died on Thursday at his home in Chatham, N. J., in his thirty-fourth year.

JOHN HEANY, who directed a marble yard fifty years ago where the Metropolitan Opera House now stands, died yesterday at his home, 207 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, aged 85 years.

WILLIAM GAGE BRADY, a banker, with offices at 100 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his home, 21 East Forty-first Street. He was 61 years old. Early in life Mr. Brady entered the dry goods business, but retired from this to become a banker.

G. M. HAYS DEEMER, druggist, of Atlantic City, died at the Atlantic City Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. ROSA PRAGER of 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, widow of David L. Prager, who for many years was a prominent insurance broker with offices at 141 Broadway, died yesterday at the Stern Hospital. She was 70 years of age.

Lieut. HENRY JOSEPH WATLINGTON of the Royal Flying Corps, the son of Henry William Watlington of Bermuda, was killed in action in Flanders recently, according to news received by his wife, who was Miss Isabel Harrington Emerson of 125 Riverside Drive.

'WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.'

Broadhurst Revives His Farce of Twenty Years Ago.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES—George Broadhurst's farce revived. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Jones	Hale Hamilton
Ebenezer Goodly	John Daly Murphy
Rev. Anthony Goodly, D. D.	Charles Harbury
Richard Heatherly	James Spottswood
The Policeman	Alphonz Ethier
The Patient	Thomas P. Gunn
The Superintendent	Will H. Gregory
Mrs. Goodly	Marie Wainwright
Alvina Starlight	Marcia Harris
Cissy	Leila Frost
Marjorie	Margaret Ferguson
Minerva	Viola Leach
Helma	Josie Sadler

In his curtain speech, George Broadhurst remarked that he never could believe twenty years had passed since the first production of "What Happened to Jones," if it were not for the calendar. And when, in response to his summons, three ladies in the audience stood up who had been in the original cast, one heartily agreed with him. But it is different with plays. Much as we are inclined to denounce the drama for decadence, the best of them dates after a mere decade.

Nowadays we expect in farce not only brisk dialogue and surprise situations, but verisimilitude of a kind in the action, and, above all, a considerable integrity in characterization. A wild invention or two we still condone, but thereafter the people must convince us as real. This farce is rich in rapidly shifting incident and ridiculous encounters, but there is not a character in the cast that does not belie himself without a qualm in order to contribute to the intended effect.

What happened to Jones was that, being at a prizefight which was pulled by the police, he fought his way to the house of two other fugitives and, to escape identification, donned the breeches and apron of a Bishop. To the modern playwright this juxtaposition of a prizefight fan in clerical weeds with a Bishop—who eventually dons the incriminating check trousers and fancy waistcoat—would be material enough. But presently a lunatic escapes from a neighboring sanitarium, who imagines that he is an Indian chief, and he in turn encounters the Bishop—who is now arrayed in the blanket from his bed and is daubed with war paint. It is a mad world, my masters!

Such as they are, these situations, and still others of the same order, are very skillfully manipulated. Reinforced by the racy colloquial lines of which Mr. Broadhurst was even then master, they created much hearty amusement. No word of Maeterlinck's was ever truer than that, in the theatre, we all tend to revert to the primitive moods of our ancestors. And the ancestors of many who laughed were no farther back than the child that is father of the man. Yet there was a sense of water beneath the bridge more potent than any evidence of the calendar.

Mr. Broadhurst admitted that the manager who believes most firmly in the man who comes back warned him against trying it on with plays. The venture, one gathered, was largely of sentiment. It was twenty years ago! But there is a further aspect of the occasion at which Mr. Broadhurst barely hinted.

Whatever the lapse of time, there is always interest in plays that once were good in their kind. Therefore, among peoples who are enlightened, there are theatres which not only try out the newest inventions, but from decade to decade serve as a sort of museum of the drama. It may be that Mr. Broadhurst had no such idea, and will resent having it put upon him, but the fact remains. A part of the pleasures last evening lay in the conviction it gave one that, quite apart from the relative popular value of the farces of today, they are of a school considerably further advanced in the depiction of manners and character, and thus in the representation of contemporary life.

Harvey Kennedy, Auto Racer, Killed

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Captain Harvey Kennedy of San Francisco, a noted Western automobile racer, was instantly killed here this afternoon when his car cast a tire, turned turtle, and crashed through the fence during a race at the county fair. Kennedy recently set a world's record for twenty-five miles on a California track. He won the Santa Monica road race in 1915. He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marion Davies has been added to the cast of principals of the new Century revue, Miss Davies's last appearance here was in "Oh, Boy!"

Patrons of the upper regions of the Hippodrome will hereafter find all of the conveniences enjoyed by those who occupy the higher-priced seats. Yesterday rooms were opened on the balcony floor and telephones, a soda fountain, and cigar counter were installed.

Margaret Crawford has arranged a vaudeville performance for soldiers and sailors to be given tonight at the National League for Woman's Service. Katherine De Witt, Marianne Conway, Ruth Harms, Lindley Linton, Ione Gray, and Tommy Sanderson will be among those contributing to the bill.

Marie Nordstrom, who has been ill for the last fortnight, will return to her place in the Winter Garden revue tonight.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

APRIL.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip April, 605 West 156th St., a girl, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1917. Lying-in Hospital.

MacLEAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Rodrick MacLean, (nee Katharine F. Allison,) 412 West End Av., New York, announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 1, 1917.

Engaged.

HEYER—BERGEN.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bergen of Nanticoke, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter Catharine Ophelia Bergen to Dr. Heyer of Nanticoke, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. George Heyer of Hazleton, Penn.

LOOSE—FROST.—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Frost of West Newton and Boston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Richards, to Mr. Kenneth D. Loose of New York. Mr. Loose is a graduate of Yale, 1906, Scientific, and Assistant Manager of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, New York. He is the son of the late D. A. Loose and Mrs. Loose of Tacoma, Wash., and a nephew of Mr. J. S. Loose and Mr. J. L. Loose, both of Kansas City, Mo.

Married.

ELY—PORTER.—On Aug. 30, at West Point, in the Cadet Chapel, by Chaplain Pierce Stimson Zelie and Lieutenant Porter, daughter of Mrs. Josephine F. B. Porter of Greenwich, Conn., to Lieutenant Hiram Baldwin Ely, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

WHEELER—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1917, at Oakland, Cal., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gray, to Knight Willmer Wheeler.

Died.

AGNEW-SMITH.—In London, England, Aug. 30, after a short illness, Jessie Agnew-Smith, daughter of the late Elisha and Annie Agnew-Smith of Westwood and grand-daughter of the late John T. Agnew of this city.

BENEDICT.—Aug. 30, Sarah J., beloved wife of Charles P. Benedict, in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,220 East 47th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Bayview Cemetery, Jersey City.

BERLINER.—Fanny, (nee Kauffman,) beloved wife of Nathan Berliner. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 64 West 82d St.

BOARDMAN.—Thursday, Aug. 30, at his residence, 17 Washington Place, Bloomfield, N. J., in his 87th year, Samuel Ward Boardman, D. D. Funeral at late residence, Saturday, at 3:15 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

CADY.—Entered into rest on Aug. 30, 1917, at his late residence, Ridgefield, Conn., the Rev. Philander Kinney Cady, D. D., in the ninety-first year of his age. The funeral services will be held in St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

CASS.—Edward J., at residence, 656 East 158th St., husband of Susan Ella, father of Clara A. and Edward R. Services at residence Sunday, 8 P. M.

CAZELAR.—Alphonse J.—Association of Ex-Members Co. "A" 7th Regt. N. G. N. Y.: With profound surrow the announcement is made of the death of our late comrade, Alphonse J. Cazelar. Fall in at headquarters. ROBT. McWILLIAM, President. R. TELFAIR SMITH, Secretary.

CAZELAR.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Alphonse J. Cazelar (First Company) at his late residence, 2,140 84th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917. THOMAS DIMOND, President.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, 1917, J. H. Clark of Leonia, N. J. Funeral services at 60 South 11th St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 1:30 o'clock. Services at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J., at 4 P. M.

DALY.—At his residence, 557 West 124th St., this city, on Thursday, Aug. 30, 1917, James E., husband of the late Zella Hilliard. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DECKER.—At Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1917, George W. Decker, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at 149 Grand St., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FLEMING.—Killed in action somewhere in France, on Aug. 22, Lieut. Arthur G. S. Fleming, D. C. M., 26th Battalion, 5th Brigade, Canadian Light Infantry Expeditionary Force, brother of Mrs. J. Lawrence Pool, jr., N. Y.

FROMME.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late honorary member, R. W. Isaac Fromme, at Masonic Temple, 48 West 24th St., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. By order MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Master. HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

GILLIG.—Suddenly, Aug. 29, 1917, Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

GREENBLATT.—Ruth Lea, Aug. 31, in her 21st year, beloved daughter of William and Bertha, sister of Jeanette, Stella, and Jerome. Funeral from residence, 611 West 143d St., Sunday, 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—At Chestnut Hill, Penn., Aug. 31, Allan Hale Harris, beloved husband of Marie Day Harris and son of the Rev. Dr. J. Andrews Harris and the late Almy J. Harris. Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, Penn., Monday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

HENDRICKSON.—On Aug. 30, at Monsey, N. Y., Skidmore Hendrickson, M. D., in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,275 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—Suddenly on Aug. 31, Arthur Edward, son of Sherman and Marie Jones, in his 7th year. Funeral, private, at his residence, 501 West 160th St.

KERN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 30, William Vail, infant son of Oliver Stewart and Priscilla Dexter Kern, age 3 days.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, at Long Beach, Wallace Percy Knapp, husband of the late Caroline Miller Knapp, aged 54. Funeral services at St. James Episcopal Church, St. James, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2.45 P. M. Special car on train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 12:40 P. M., returning, leaves St. James at 3:59 P. M.; arriving Pennsylvania Station 6:03 P. M.

MANGELS.—On Friday, Aug. 31, C. Henry, beloved husband of Isadora E. Mangels, (nee Hallenbeck,) in his 66th year, at his residence, 397 North Grove St., Orange, N. J. Funeral service Sunday, Sept. 2, at his residence.

MARTIN.—At Princeton, N. J., Aug. 28, Edwin Welles Martin, aged 91 years and 11 months. Funeral services at his late residence, 4 Evergreen Place, Princeton, N. J., at 11 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 30. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

MARTIN.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, Jaques Martin, on Aug. 15, 1916. JOHN DREW, President. HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

MAUL.—Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M.: Companions, you are requested to attend the funeral of our King, C. H. Maul, 45 Paulison Av., Passaic, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Chambers St., 1:15 P. M. R. J. KING, High Priest.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M., John L. Murray, native of Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland, in his 52d year. Funeral from his late residence, 251 West 98th St., on Monday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—The Society of Restaurateurs regrets to announce the death of one of its executive members, Mr. John L. Murray, of Murray's Roman Gardens, which sad event took place on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M. All members are requested to attend the funeral, which will be held at his late residence, 251 West 98th St., at 10 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 3, 1917. JOHN J. CAVANAGH, President. HOWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Died.

MURRAY.—The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of John L. Murray, a member of the association. JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, President. E. W. ESTES, Executive Secretary.

MURPHY.—Fred J., at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 30. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles La Cour, 26 Westchester Square, Bronx, Monday at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass in St. Raymond's Church at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NAISAWALD.—Suddenly, on Aug. 29, 1917, at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Jennie E., wife of Louis A. Naisawald. Funeral service on Saturday, Sept. 1, at All Saints' Church, Briarcliff, at 12 o'clock on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal, Hudson Division, at 10:45 A. M. Automobiles will meet train at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

OBERNDORFER.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, in his 74th year, Israel, beloved husband of Jessie, nee Sexlas, father of Etta, brother of Max, Sarah Peiser, and Cornelia Simon. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 706 West 180th St.

OGILVIE.—Mrs. Jennie S., at Roosevelt Hospital, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1917, of New York, formerly of Chicago. Services Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at 31 West 12th St., New York. Interment private. Chicago papers please copy.

PAYTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, at his Summer home, Allenhurst, N. J., Philip A. Payton. Funeral at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 235 West 53d St., New York, Sunday, Sept. 2, at 12:30. Burial at Pine Hill Cemetery, Westfield, Mass., Monday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.

PRAGER.—Rosa, wife of the late David L. Prager and beloved mother of Louis D., Joseph, and Henry L. Prager and Mrs. Felix Simon. Funeral from chapel at 2,003 7th Av. Sunday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 30, 1917, Francis Isabel, only child of Thomas H. and Fanny de Groot Robinson. Funeral private.

ROSEMAN.—Thursday, Aug. 30, in his 56th year, Moses G., beloved husband of Jennie Roseman, (nee Rubenstein,) father of Mildred and Inez. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 West 109th St., Sunday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

SINGERMAN.—Jacob K. Goelet Lodge, No. 918, F. and A. M.—Brethren, you are fraternally invited to attend the funeral services of Brother Jacob K. Singerman at his late residence, 1,034 Faile St., Bronx, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 A. M. prompt. By order of LOUIS WIENER, Master. SAMUEL FISCH, Secretary.

TERRETT.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 31, 1917, Rosina Rogers Terrett, wife of the late William Rogers Terrett. Interment in the Hamilton College Cemetery, Clinton, N. Y., at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1.

TRACY.—At Carlsbad, N. M., Aug. 29, 1917, Rev. Uriah Tracy Tracy, D. D., son of the late George Manning and Mary Anna Colden Tracy, born April 13, 1829. Notice of burial later.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, Aug. 31, 1917, Joseph William, infant son of Joseph William and Edna Thomas Valentine. Funeral service at the residence of David H. Valentine, 2,324 82d St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

VERNON.—Aug. 29, Nellie Hawthorne, beloved husband of Nellie Hawthorne Vernon. Masonic services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock. Members of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., also New York Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Nobles of Mecca Temple are cordially invited to attend. Followed by short service Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Out-of-town papers please copy.

VERNON.—Pioneer Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend emergent communication of Pioneer Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., at the Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., on Saturday evening, Sept. 1, 1917, 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Robert C. Vernon. By order Consistory, A. A. S. R., Nobles of Mecca Temple are invited to attend. By order of JOE D. SILVERMAN, Master. Attest: SAMUEL B. WHEELER, Secretary.

WALSH.—On Aug. 31, 1917, Mary Teresa, beloved daughter of Patrick and Mary T. Walsh. Funeral at 10 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 3, from her late residence, 157 East 40th St., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

KILLED IN ACTION.

WATLINGTON.—Killed in action in Flanders, (formerly reported missing,) on the 6th July, 1917, Lieutenant Henry Joseph Watlington, Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of Henry William Watlington, Esq., Bermuda, and dearly loved husband of Isabel Mary Harrington Emerson of 125 Riverside Drive, New York. Per ardua ad astra.

WEIL.—Elmer Lodge, No. 909, F. and A. M. Brethren, sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Worshipful Brother Abraham Weil, the Worshipful Master of the lodge. You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 864 Dawson St., Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. prompt. By order of LEON FORST, Senior Warden. HERMAN H. LAPIDES, Junior Warden. A. SILVERSTEIN, Secretary.

WENDELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 27, Evert Jansen Wendell, at American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris, France, son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi Wendell, deceased. Memorial service will be held at a later date. Texas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Middle West papers please copy.

WENDELL.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, Evert Jansen Wendell, on Aug. 28, 1917. JOHN DREW, President. HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

WILE.—On July 18, at Walf, Essex, Mrs. Rosalie Rebecca Wile, widow of Moise Wile, beloved mother of Ernest J. Wile, Mrs. Adele Kanter, Charles Wile, Jerome Wile, Mrs. Marie Bendheim, and Camille Wile.

WILSON.—On Friday, Aug. 31, 1917, at her residence, 112 West 90th St., Emma Knoll, beloved wife of William H. Wilson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ZABRISKIE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, Eliza M., wife of the late George N. Zabriskie and daughter of the late Dr. Cornelius S. Blauvelt. Funeral services at Christ Church, Hackensack, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

BAUMEISTER.—Fredericka, 417 East 80th St., Aug. 30, aged 51.

GIANTS LOSE AND TIE IN DOUBLE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BROOKLYN ROBINS

HICKMAN IS THORN IN SIDE OF GIANTS

Dodger Youngster Wins First Game by Batting and Saves Second with Homer.

FIELDING FEATS PLENTIFUL

New York Makes Great Battle, but Loses Opener, 5 to 4, and Is Tied in Second, 1 to 1.

Jimmy Hickman stood between the Giants and victory twice at Ebbets Field yesterday. The little Brooklyn outfielder had a holiday with his bat and slashed out a hit in the first part of a double-header which sent both the tying and winning runs over the plate, giving the Robins the game, 5 to 4. In the final frolic Hickman rushed into the picture when the Giants had a 1 to 0 clutch on the contest and larruped a homer which sewed up the score and forced the two teams to battle until darkness broke up the game without a decision.

Both games sizzled with excitement and caused a lot of commotion in Flatbush. A crowd of 15,000 sat in at the party, inmates of New York making up the majority. A great many persons have the habit of following the Giants to Brooklyn, but the Street Department over there is doing its best to discourage the practice. Getting to Ebbets Field through Brooklyn's ripped-up boulevards has all the adventure of wandering through the ruins of Pompeii.

The Dodgers as usual played better against the Giants than they ever play against any other club. If Squire Ebbets could dress all the other teams in the league in Giant uniforms the Robins would breeze through to another streamer.

Taking the figure of Jimmy Hickman from the mêlée, the Giants would have won the first game 4 to 3 and the second 1 to 0. Then, on the other hand, placing Jimmy Hickman back into the fray just where he was, you can readily see that it was Jimmy alone who kicked the Giants' hopes into a cocked hat. When Hickman made each of his timely hits there were two strikes on him, and he gave absolutely no visible evidence of packing such a thump in his batting kit.

Fielding Frills Are Many.

Both pastimes were jammed with the kind of ball playing which causes normal folks to become temporarily unbalanced and break straw hats. The Giants did some truly remarkable fielding, and three times during the afternoon when the Dodgers had the bases loaded lightning-fast double plays quenched impending rallies.

The Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel Reginald Foster, trooped on to the field between games and gave the most impressive military display that has been seen at the baseball parks this year. The soldiers marched around the field and formed into a great hollow square of bayonets. Then they went up into the upper stand and caught all the baseballs that were fouled into the crowd.

Rube Benton and Ed Pfeffer were the pitchers in the second tilt, and they indulged in a battle that was all wool and a yard wide. There wasn't one in the big crowd who did not gladly go without his cash to see the battle to a finish. Both were stingy with their hits, and received glit-edged support.

There wasn't a suggestion of a run until the Dodgers' half of the eighth. Miller started with a single, and was forced by Pfeffer. Johnston singled to left, and Daubert walked, crowding the bases. Hi Myers smashed a fly to centre field, after which Pfeffer started for home. Kauff made a deadly throw and nipped Pfeffer at the plate.

In the first of the ninth, with one gone, Davey Robertson did the first damage to Pfeffer when he crashed a three-bagger off right-centre wall. Pfeffer scored on Zimmerman's single to right, which just grazed the tips of Myers's fingers. In the last half of the same stanza Hickman tore the ball along on a dizzy trip between Burns and Kauff for a home run, which tied the count.

Schupp Beaten in First Game.

The first game saw the downfall of Ferdie Schupp and a triumph for Larry Cheney. In this game Charley Herzog, Captain of the Giants, collapsed after sliding home in the eighth inning and had to be carried to the bench. It was feared last night that Herzog had again injured his back, but he hopes to be back in the game again in a short time.

Ivan Olson was put out of the first game by Umpire Bill Klem for arguing, and yet Ole avers he never said a word. All his arguing was done in pantomime. When he came to bat in the fifth, Olson had something awful in his mind, and the penetrating eyes of Klem got it in a second. Then Ole got the blue envelope.

Ferdie Schupp had no terrors for the Dodgers. In the first inning of the opening clash Olson walked and went to second on Daubert's sacrifice. Myers cracked a spunky little hit down to first base and Olson galloped all the way home. Myers stole second and counted on Johnston's drive to centre. The Giants loaded up the bases in the third, with two gone, but Johnston made a great catch of Zim's short fly to left, and Cheney was saved from untold embarrassment.

New York delved into Cheney's shoots in the fourth. Herzog inaugurated the session with a safe tap to second, and Holke rambled. Rariden smacked a single to centre, scoring Herzog, while Holke trotted to third. After Schupp fanned, Burns scored Holke with a sacrifice fly to Johnston. With the score tied Robertson drove Stengel back to the wall for a circus catch, which saved the day for the time being.

Giants Take Lead.

The Giants pranced to the lead in their section of the eighth. Fletcher singled through third and Herzog hit to right. Holke got an infield tap near third and filled the bases. Rariden's single to centre sent Fletcher and Herzog over the plate. As Herzog slid into the plate he was injured, and later was carried to the dressing rooms.

In their portion of the same round the Dodgers ripped Schupp's curves to shreds and captured the game. Mack Wheat started the eruption with a Texas Leaguer back of second. Holke ran back for the ball, got in Robertson's path and no one caught it. Wheat went right along to second during this mental depression on the part of the Giants.

Daubert singled to centre, scoring Wheat. Hi Myers bunted and Rariden threw wild to second for a force out, all hands being safe. Stengel beat out a hit to short and loaded the bases. Johnston rolled to Fletcher, who threw out Daubert at the plate, Rariden doubling Johnston at first. Jimmy Hickman proved himself the curly-haired boy of Flatbush when he picked a single to centre, pushing Myers over with the tying run and bringing the winning run home. Cheney was then relieved by Schupp, who received a great hand from the Giant rooters.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson, ss	1	1	1	1	2	Burns, lf	3	0	1	0	0
M. Wheat, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Roberts'n, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Daubert, 1b	2	1	0	9	0	Kauff, cf	5	0	2	3	0
Myers, 2b	4	2	1	2	2	Zim'man, 3b	4	0	0	3	1
Stenzel, rf	4	1	1	3	0	Fletcher, ss	5	1	1	3	4
Johns'n, cf, ss	4	0	2	4	1	Herzog, 2b	4	2	2	1	1
Hickman, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Smith, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
O'Rourke, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	Holke, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
Miller, c	2	0	1	7	1	Rariden, c	4	0	3	4	5
Cheney, p	2	0	0	0	1	Schupp, p	4	0	0	0	4
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	1						
aCutshaw	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	5	9	27	10	Total	35	4	10	24	15

a Batted for Cheney in seventh.
Errors—Myers, (2,) Hickman, Rariden, (2.)

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Miller, Johnston, M. Wheat. Stolen bases—Kauff, Fletcher, Myers. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, (2,) Hickman. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double plays—Schupp, Rariden, and Holke; Fletcher, Rariden, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Schupp, 2; Cheney, 2; Marquard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 4 runs in 8 innings; Cheney, 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Marquard, 4 and 2 in 2. Struck out—By Schupp, 2; by Cheney, 4; by Marquard, 3. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	0	1	1	0	Johnston, ss	5	0	2	4	1
Robert'n, rf	5	1	1	3	0	Dauber, 1b	2	0	1	9	0
Kauff, cf	5	0	0	5	1	Myers, 1b	3	0	0	1	3
Zim'n, 3b, 2b	4	0	2	0	6	Stengel, rf	5	0	0	4	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Hickman, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Smith, 2b	0	0	0	3	2	Z. Wheat, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Lobert, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	O'R'urke, 3b	4	0	1	1	5
Holke, 1b	4	0	1	14	0	Miller, c	3	0	1	2	1
Rariden, c	4	0	0	5	0	Pfeffer, p	3	0	1	0	6
Benton, p	0	0	1	0	2						
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0						
						Total	36	1	7	33	16
Total	39	1	6	33	15						

a Batted for Smith in tenth.
Error—Johnston.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Robertson. Home run—Hickman. Stolen base—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Pfeffer, Miller. Double play—Kauff and Rariden. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2. Earned runs—Off Benton, 1; Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Pfeffer, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

EVEN BREAK FOR PIRATES.

Cardinals Lose First, 2 to 0, While Pittsburgh Loses Second, 1 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—St. Louis lost on Forbes Field today for the first time this year, Pittsburgh winning the first game, 2 to 0. The visitors came back in the second game, which was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain, and defeated the home team, 1 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jackson, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Long, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Mollwitz, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	J. Smith, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Bigbee, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Miller, 2b	4	0	2	2	0
Carey, cf	4	0	2	4	0	Hornsby, ss	4	0	2	1	1
Ward, ss	3	0	1	2	4	Cruise, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Debus, 3b	2	1	0	0	1	Paulette, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Pitler, 2b	1	0	0	1	3	Baird, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Schmidt, c	3	0	0	5	0	Gonzales, c	4	0	0	3	2
Jacobs, p	3	0	1	0	2	Doak, p	1	0	0	0	5
						a Smyth	0	0	0	0	0
						Packard, p	0	0	0	0	0
						b Snyder	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	7	27	9	Total	32	0	6	24	14

a Batted for Doak in seventh.
b Batted for Packard in ninth.
Errors—Baird, Gonzales.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—Carey, Debus, Long, J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Pitler, (2.) Double play—Pitler, Ward, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Doak, 2; Jacobs, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 6 hits and 1 run in 6 innings; Packard, 1 and 0 in 2; Jacobs, 6 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Doak, 1; Packard, 1; Jacobs, 3. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, rf	2	0	1	1	0	Jackson, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Neis, lf	2	0	1	1	0	Mollwitz, 1b	2	0	5	1	1
Miller, 2b	2	0	1	3	3	Bigbee, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Hornsby, ss	2	0	1	0	3	Carey, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Cruise, cf	2	0	0	2	0	Ward, ss	2	0	0	0	2
Paulette, 1b	2	0	0	8	0	Debus, 3b	2	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b	2	0	1	0	0	Pitler, 2b	2	0	0	3	1
Snyder, c	2	1	1	2	0	W. Wagner, c	1	0	0	4	3
Ames, p	2	0	1	0	3	a Fletcher	1	0	0	0	0
						Steele, p	1	0	1	0	2
Total	18	1	5	15	9	Total	17	0	8	15	9

a Batted for W. Wagner in fifth.
Errors—Long, Debus.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	—1					
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	—0					

(Called account of rain.)

Two-base hit—Snyder. Double plays—Ames, Miller, and Paulette; Steele, Mollwitz, and Debus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Earned run—Off Steele, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 1; Steel, 4. Time—1 hour 9 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

STOCK WINS FOR PHILLIES.

Figures in All the Runs Which Defeat Braves by 4 to 3 Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Stock's splendid playing enabled Philadelphia to defeat Boston today, 4 to 3. Stock's two hits drove in three runs and he scored the deciding tally in the seventh inning, when, with two out, Kelly muffed Luderus's fly.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schulte, cf	3	1	0	1	0	Kelly, lf	5	0	2	3	0
Bancroft, ss	4	1	1	4	7	Mar'ville, ss	4	0	0	1	2
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	2	2	Powell, cf	4	0	2	0	1
Cravath, rf	3	0	1	1	1	Reng, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	K'netch, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Whitted, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Smith, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	Rawl'gs, 2b	3	1	2	5	6
Killifer, c	4	0	2	4	1	Tragres'r, c	3	0	1	8	0
Mayer, p	4	1	1	0	4	Barnes, p	4	0	2	0	1
						a Tyler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	27	15	Total	34	3	12	24	12

a Batted for Tragresser in ninth.
Errors—Kelly, Konetchy.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4		
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3		

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Stock, Luderus. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Stock, Rawlings. Sacrifice hits—Tyler, Whitted. Double plays—Mayer, Bancroft, and Luderus; Stock and Killifer. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 3; Mayer, 2. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 3; Mayer, 3. Struck out—By Barnes, 1; Mayer, 3. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Branasfield.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:50 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 4. (First game.)

Brooklyn, 1; New York, 1. (Second game; called 11th inning; darkness.)

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.

Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 0. (First game.)

St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (Second game.)

Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 8. (Called 11th inning; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 4; New York, 1. (First game.)

Washington, 6; New York, 3. (Second game; 11 innings.)

Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 2.

Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	76	42	.644
Philadelphia	67	51	.568
St. Louis	65	59	.524
Cincinnati	66	62	.516
Chicago	62	62	.500
Brooklyn	59	60	.496
Boston	50	66	.431
Pittsburgh	39	82	.322

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	83	46	.643
Boston	75	47	.615
Cleveland	69	60	.535
Detroit	66	60	.524
Washington	57	64	.471
New York	56	65	.463
St. Louis	49	80	.380
Philadelphia	44	77	.364

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)

Boston at Philadelphia.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)

Philadelphia at Boston.

Detroit at Cleveland.

St. Louis at Chicago.

YANKS SLIP STEP NEARER TO CELLAR

Washington Wins Both Ends of Double-Header at Polo Grounds.

That mystic something which was supposed to be in possession of Darkey Walker, the Yankees' mascot, was again proven a myth yesterday at the Polo Grounds, where the hapless Donovan clan dropped both games of their opening engagement with Washington, the first by a score of 4 to 1 and the second by 6 to 3 in eleven innings. These losses gave the Yanks impetus in their flight cellarward, and they are now resting uneasily in sixth place in the American League race.

Particularly in the second game was this magical ability of the Yankee mascot flouted, when, after starting away to a one-run lead, which was later increased by two more, they cracked under the strain and were snowed under by three insurmountable Senator runs in the eleventh, when dusk was fast falling on the field and it was difficult to discern the midget form of their dark piece of superstition.

Urban Shocker twirled the nightcap engagement for the Yanks, but a galaxy of misplays came along to undermine him and discount his efforts. Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp were the perpetrators of these bobbles, and it was the miscues of the latter two which aided the Senators in their second victory of the day.

With the score favoring the Yanks by 3 to 1 in the eighth, Gharrity grounded to Peck and Roger made an unnecessary throw to Pipp, the ball rolling to the stand, while Gharrity raced to second. On Ainsmith's single to left Gharrity went to third, but was choked off at the plate when Leonard, batting for Jimmy Shaw, grounded to Baker. Ainsmith went to second on Pipp's play, and both he and Leonard crossed the plate on Menosky's double off the right field fence, and the score was tied.

From then until the eleventh chapter the teams battled unsuccessfully to break the tie. Just as the 3,000 fans were beginning to entreat Umpire Nallin to permit them to go home to their cold dinners, things began to happen to the Yanks. Shartlee the eleventh batter got a single to centre, and went to third on Milan's single to right. Rice then rapped a bounder at Pipp which confused Wally. He was undecided whether to play for Rice at first or throw to the plate and head off Shanks. Finally he threw to the plate and the toss got past Alexander, who replaced Nunamaker behind the bat in the eleventh, while Shanks scored. Foster's single to centre scored both Milan and Rice.

Hendryx's home-run drive to deep centre in the second session put the Yanks in the lead for a while, but in the fifth Washington pulled up on even terms when Morgan belted one of Shocker's offerings into the left-field bleachers for a circuit dash. In the sixth Rice's single and an error by Shaw on Gilhooley's grounder, and a double to left by Peckinpaugh pushed the Yanks into the lead again with two runs, but they only stayed there until the eighth.

The opening tilt was a decided triumph for Doc Ayres, and he just reveled in his superiority over the Yankee batsmen. Six scattered hits the Washington twirler allowed, and were it not for a bobble by Clyde Milan in the fifth, Ayres would have had a shut-out. With George Mogridge, it was a catastrophe, for he was never treated with respect by the Washington batters. Eleven times George was pounded for safeties.

After getting safely past the first, the Senators fell on Mogridge with a vengeance in the second and thumped him for three runs. A base hit, an infield hit, went to second when Foster was thrown out and stole third, while Mogridge stood as if spellbound with the ball in his hand. H. Milan received a pass and Clyde Gharrity rapped a double to right which registered Rice and put Milan on third. Milan and Gharrity both scored on Henry's single to left.

In the eighth, another Senator tally came home when Rice walked, went to second on Foster's single, stole second, to third on H. Milan's sacrifice and scored when Peckinpaugh let High's return of Gharrity's fly get away from him.

The Yankees' lone tally trickled across the plate in the fifth. Alexander singled to left and went to second on Mogridge's ran to centre over Morgan's head. Both runners advanced when C. Milan juggled the ball, and Alexander registered on High's sacrifice fly to C. Milan.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	5	0	3	1	6	High, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Shanks, ss	3	0	0	1	4	Gilhooley, rf	3	0	1	3	0
C. Milan, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Peck'p'gh, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Rice, rf	4	2	1	1	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	Gideon, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
H. Milan, lf	4	1	0	0	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	7	0
Menoskey, lf	0	0	0	1	0	Hendrix, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Gharrity, 1b	2	1	1	7	0	Alexander, c	2	0	1	1	0
Henry, c	4	0	2	5	0	a Caldwell	1	0	1	0	0
Ayres, p	3	0	2	0	4	Nunnmaker, c	1	0	0	0	0
						Mogridge, p	2	0	1	0	2
						bBauman	1	0	0	0	0
						Fisher, p	0	0	0	1	2
						c Maisel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	10	27	11	Total	32	1	6	27	14

a Batted for Alexander in seventh.
b Batted for Mogridge in seventh.
c Batted for Fisher in ninth.
Errors—Morgan, Rice, Gharrity, Gilhooley.

Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4		
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1		

Stolen base—Rice. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Gilhooley, Menoskey. Sacrifice flies—Gharrity, (2.) High. Double plays—Baker, Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Morgan and Gharrity; Fisher and Peckinpaugh; Morgan, Shanks and Gharrity. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; Fisher, 2; Ayres, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Fisher, 3 and 1 in 2; Ayres, 1 run. Struck out—By Ayres, 3. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Mallin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menoskey, lf	5	0	1	1	0	High, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Shanks, ss	5	1	1	6	0	Gilhooley, rf	5	1	0	5	0
C. Milan, cf	4	1	2	4	0	Peck'p'gh, ss	5	0	3	2	2
Rice, rf	5	1	0	2	0	Pipp, 1b	5	0	1	10	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	6	Gideon, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Morgan, 2b	5	1	2	4	2	Baker, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Gharrity, 1b	5	0	2	10	0	Hendrix, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Ainsmith, c	5	1	1	4	4	N'n'maker, c	4	0	1	7	2
Shaw, p	2	0	0	1	0	b Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0
a Leonard	1	1	0	0	0	Alexander, c	0	0	0	1	0
Dumont, p	2	0	0	0	0	Shocker, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	43	6	10	33	12	Total	39	3	8	33	9

a Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
b Ran for Nunnamaker in tenth inning.
Errors—Ainsmith, Shaw, Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Gideon, (2.)

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Menoskey, Morgan. Home runs—Hendryx, Morgan. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Foster, Shanks, and Gharrity; Gideon and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 2; Shaw, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 5 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; Dumont, 8 and 0 in 4; Shocker, 6 runs. Struck out—By Shocker, 6; Shaw, 4. Time—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	9	4
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	0	

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	2

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4	9	2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

AT MONTREAL.

Richmond	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3	8	3	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	75	51	.595
Toronto	78	54	.591
Baltimore	75	54	.581
Newark	73	55	.570
Rochester	60	72	.455
Buffalo	57	71	.445
Richmond	48	77	.384
Montreal	49	81	.377

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

RED SOX TRIUMPH TWICE.

Ruth and Mays Too Much for Lowly Athletics.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Boston took both games of the double header with Philadelphia today. The first game was won 5 to 3 and the second 6 to 2. Ruth opposed Seibold in the opening clash and held the oppositon runless until the eighth. In the second game Carl Mays turned in his seventh straight victory. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Jamieson, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Barry, 2b	5	1	3	0	2	Grover, 2b	4	1	1	0	3
Hoblitz'l, 1b	5	0	1	10	0	Bodie, lf	4	1	0	3	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	3	0	Strunk, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Walker, cf	4	1	1	3	0	McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	Witt, 3b	4	1	2	0	1
Scott, ss	3	0	0	4	2	Dugan, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Thomas, c	1	1	0	5	0	Haley, c	2	0	2	2	0
Ruth, p	4	0	1	1	1	Meyer, c	1	0	0	3	1
						Seibold, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	9	27	8	Total	33	3	6	24	9

Errors—Lewis, Scott, Dugan.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	..	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—	3

Two-base hits—Walker, Witt. Stolen base—Barry. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Strunk. Double play—Seibold, Dugan, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seibold, 4. Runs—Off Seibold, 4 in 8 innings; Ruth, 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Seibold, (Hooper, Lewis.) Struck out—By Ruth, 5; Seibold, 4. Wild pitch—Seibold. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Jamieson, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	1	4	Grover, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Hoblitz'l, 1b	4	1	1	14	0	Bodie, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Lewis,

Names of New York Men Who Have Been Enrolled in the National Army

The Lists Here Published Include All the Enrollments Obtainable Last Night From the District Boards in Session in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn

Reports received yesterday from forty-nine exemption boards in the city showed that 896 men had been examined, and that of these men and others previously examined 471 had been enrolled in the new national army. The draft situation in the city to date is shown in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to Date.	Needed to Fill Quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,041	671
Brooklyn	66	13,764	12,041	1,723
Manhattan	82	16,356	14,372	1,984
Queens	15	3,035	2,982	53
Richmond	4	754	712	42
Total	189	38,621	34,148	4,473

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
1,095 East 163d Street.
QUOTA, 288. ENROLLED, 186.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 11

MEN ENROLLED.

Tropauer, William, 969 Tiffany St.
Silverman, Harry, 944 Aldus St.
Turpin, Edgar C., Sound View Av.
Kaiser, Joseph, 996 Simpson St.
Sohn, Maurice L., 940 Fox St.
Rosen, Max, 882 Irvine St.
Goldstein, Nathan, 920 Whitlock Av.
Dombro, Samuel, 957 Hoe Av.
Topper, Meyer, 1,011 Simpson St.
Siegel, Albert, 889 Hunts Point Av.
Rosenstein, Sells, 940 Kelly St.

DISTRICT NO. 12.
Morris High School.
QUOTA, 189. ENROLLED, 189.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ..... 80 | Claiming exempt'n 36
Excused ..... 29 | Enrolled 15

MEN ENROLLED.

Hill, Anthony J., 1,129 Tiffany St.
Ehlrich, Benjamin, 915 E. 166th St.
Seifert, Samuel, 1,090 Simpson St.
Batansky, Charles, 1,115 Tiffany St.
Mayer, Max, 822 E. 167th St.
Rosenberg, Harry, 1,317 Prospect Av.
Rokowsky, Jacob, 1,049 Simpson St.
Sullivan, Mortimer, 1,017 Trinity Av.
Aronson, Lewis, 1,113 Forest Av.
Nathan, Lester, 969 Trinity Av.
Scavone, Dominic, 1,133 Trinity Av.
Helmich, Harry, 1,349 Intervale Av.
Toelberg, Emon, 1,167 Fox St.
Bauer, Valentine, 1,074 Jackson St.
Long, Henry C., 955 Trinity Av.

DISTRICT NO. 17.
183d Street and Beaumont Avenue.
QUOTA, 198. ENROLLED, 198.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 57

MEN ENROLLED.

Spivalotti, Nick, 2,395 Belmont Av.
Spiarnoli, Frank, 2,427 Belmont Av.
Signorelli, Peter, 2,900 Arthur Av.
Carcione, Anthony, 1,176 Fox St.
Nicheletti, Joseph, 2,466 Hughes Av.
Woorther, Albert, Jr., 2,301 Hughes Av.
Serrentino, James, 2,402 Arthur Av.
Mangione, Rosario, 2,227 Adams Place.
Marcheggiano, Pasquale, 2,475 Belmont Av.
Mosco, Anthony, 2,471 Crotona Av.
Holbrook, Harry, 2,411 Clinton Av.
Ameto, Guiste, 2,318 Cambreleng Av.
Di Carlo, Charles, 2,301 Crotona Av.
Ring, John E., 2,164 Hughes Av.
Granello, Ernesto, 260 Arthur Av.
Stuebinger, William, 2,233 Belmont Av.
Wienitzer, Jacob, 2,172 Clinton Av.
Weill, Lawrence, 778 E. 183d St.
Reso, Silvio D., 2,345 Cambreleng Av.
Kauffmann, Emil, 2,325 Cambreleng Av.
Camino, Pasquale, 2,457 Belmont Av.
Bernhardt, William, 2,153 Clinton Av.
Reilly, Edward V., 2,320 Cambreleng Av.
Palladino, Louis, 2,441 Crotona Av.
Amato, Peter, 2,318 Cambreleng Av.
Lurie, Carmine, 2,319 Belmont Av.
Piazza, Stephen, 2,411 Prospect Av.
Bilek, Edward J., 2,223 Adams Place.
Di Paolo, Luigi, 2,480 Belmont Av.
Iannizzo, Carmelio, 2,304 Arthur Av.
Christiano, Antonio, 2,419 Arthur Av.
Pierre, Philip, 1,015 Grote St.
Carney, Daniel F., 2,153 Clinton Av.
Bagnia, Pelippe, 2,506 Hughes Av.
Del Cecchio, Albert M., 2,130 Belmont Av.
Mazziotta, Frank, 2,150 Belmont Av.
Consolvo, Carmine, 2,419 Arthur Av.
Russo, Vincenzo, 615 East 186th St.
Mastrapaola, Nicola, 671 E. 189th St.
Sicchia, Angelo, 561 E. 187th St.
De Rosa, Agostino, 2,505 Hughes Av.
Pagliarulo, Martino, 2,485 Belmont Av.
Florro, Salvatore, 646 Crescent Av.
Molinaro, Pietro, 189th St. and Hughes Av.
Palakovitz, Joseph, 2,119 Hughes Av.
Goodman, Joseph, 2,521 Southern Boulevard.
Cohen, Edward, 2,304 Crotona Av.
Gorman, Frank C., 615 Oak Tree Place.
Iannone, Pompilio, 622 E. 187th St.
Nermellingen, Charles, 2,477 Cambreleng Av.
La Babera, Giacchino, 2,420 Beaumont Av.
Dalessandri, Silbano, 2,567 Prospect Av.
Vadela, Nicholas, 2,175 Belmont Av.
Foglia, Filippi, 2,395 Belmont Av.
Madonia, Paul, 2,120 Hughes Av.
Capiggio, John, 633 E. 182d St.
Cassazza, Raffaele A., 2,311 Beaumont Av.

DISTRICT NO. 18.
167th Street and Ogden Avenue.
QUOTA, 240. ENROLLED, 240.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 60

MEN ENROLLED.

Boyle, Joseph P., 599 Walton Av.
Classen, Frank E., Jr., 171 W. 167th St.
Wallach, Charles, 1,043 College Av.
Blackman, Robert, 1,266 Findlay Av.
Benner, Kenneth M., 1,222 Brook Av.
Halley, Edwin R., 226 E. 163d St.
Fuchs, Henry R., Jr., 1,269 College Av.
McLoughlin, Thomas, 146 W. 168th St.
Burghelmer, Maurice J., 55 College Av.
Brandt, Kal, 2,440 Marion Av.
Doonan, Nathaniel, 1,114 Nelson Av.
Effinger, Frank, 1,194 Brook Av.
Tighe, William A., 101 W. 168th St.
Mazeau, Alban F., 1,155 Clay Av.
Grimmig, Joseph H., 1,265 Washington Av.
Shean, Joseph J., 964 Morris Av.
Wright, Cecil F., 1,090 Sheridan Av.
Egeslston, Richard, 901 Grant Av.
Klein, Charles L., 812 E. 169th St.
Krick, William Z., 1,218 Ogden Av.
Mashanson, Herman, 1,174 Clay Av.
Folner, Benjamin, 823 E. 165th St.
Meenagh, A. P. A., 41 Prospect P'k, Brooklyn.
Iverson, Frank M., 60 W. 162d St.
Schmerer, George, 372 E. 167th St.
Lyons, William J., 990 Summit Av.
Bunchrow, Charles J., 934 Teller Av.
Brown, Charles, 1,111 Washington Av.
Schumann, J. J., Jr., 142 E. 150th St.
Schwartz, Samuel, 1,174 Washington Av.
Greenwald, Isador, 1,217 Washington Av.
Braschoke, Peter J., 1,170 Washington Av.
Jacoby, Nathan, 1,174 Washington Av.
Herter, Richard W., 1,126 Clay Av.
Neugieser, Isador, 1,170 Washington Av.
Factor, Benjamin, 4,260 Broadway.
Krayzler, Sigmund, 1,048 Findley Av.
Reynolds, Clarence I., 926 Morris Av.
Bieler, Simon, 1,068 Morris Av.
Kretchmar, Max, 1,275 Webster Av.
O'Leary, James, 1,068 Anderson Av.
Cunningham, Joseph, 1,105 Findlay Av.
Rothenbach, Henry, 9 Gouveneur Place.
Freeman, Philip E., 1,232 Clay Av.
Ross, Walter V., 1,253 Morris Av.
Repetto, Sylvester A., 1,068 Grant Av.
Deacon, Frank L., 225 E. 163d St.
Hynes, George F., 1,347 Boscobel Av.
Minta, William, 1,206 College Av.
Seebach, Frank, 1,116 Clay Av.
Malinowski, Alexander, 987 Summit Av.
Romes, Harry F., 894 E. 166th St.
Kuschner, Herman, 804 E. 165th St.
Hulseberg, George H., 325 E. 165th St.
Considine, Patrick J., 953 Anderson Av.
Landsman, S., 265 E. 165th St.
Tilmon, Max, 1,217 Washington Av.
Kahn, Sidney, 320 E. 165th St.
Danker, Charles W., 13 Dale Place, Yonkers.
Martin, Edward, 1,006 Nelson Av.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont Park.
QUOTA, 219. ENROLLED, 219.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

The following men failed to appear for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the new national army:

Shear, Harry, 443 Claremont Av.
Perdeck, Martin, 467 E. 169th St.
Hank, Jacob, 42 St. Paul's Place.
Kolugin, Louis, 1,310 Brook Av.
Jaffe, Harry, 1,356 Washington Av.
Siegel, Benjamin, 1,460 Webster Av.
Weitzman, Solomon, 1,509 Brook Av.
Zwiebel, Nathan, 482 Claremont Parkway.
Odenar, Morris, 1,407 Brook Av.
Platitsky, Harry, 1,486 Brook Av.
Back, Morris, 1,257 Brook Av.
Balk, Harry, 2 St. Paul's Place.
Bark, Fisbel, 1,403 Webster Av.
Schwartz, Sam, 1,330 Brook Av.
Shapiro, David, 1,517 Washington Av.
Daniels, Robert, 1,443 Washington Av.
Trotner, Max, 1,391 Washington Av.
Karrasin, Morris, 1,442 Washington Av.
Rappaport, Philip, 447 E. 171st St.
Somber, Lewis, 1,469 Brook Av.
Stillman, Julius, 502 Claremont Av.
Saltzman, Isidore, 1,491 Brook Av.
Godalye, Joseph, 1,570 Washington Av.
Schultz, Jacob, 1,356 Washington Av.
Sidney, Fred S., 1,230 Brook Av.
Schlomowitz David, 1,409 Brook Av.
Diesil, Saul, 1,384 Washington Av.
Karpel, Sam, 1,472 Washington Av.

BRONX.

Appleton, Thomas, 1,359 Webster Av., (in service.)
Iberman, William, 1,328 Webster Av.
Isel, Davis, 1,288 Webster Av.
Farnes, Isidor, 423 E. 169th St. (Lighthouse service.)
Jones, Arthur F., 423 E. 169th St., (in service.)
Kirschbaum, Nathan, 1,469 Washington Av., (in service.)

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 23.
158 Montague Street.
QUOTA, 188. ENROLLED, 188.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 55

MEN ENROLLED.

Rock, Charles, S. S. Holbrook, Pier 4, East River, N. Y. Harbor.
Ewald, Max K., 30 Willow St.
Smith, Annis J., 194 Atlantic Av.
Wicker, George E., 9-11 Clinton St.
Munn, Floyd A., 69 Columbia Heights.
Sellmena, Frank, 188 Warren St.
Thompson, Seward A., 5 Montague St.
Linsey, Richard, 18 St. Felix St.
Atkins, Paul R., 85 State St.
Hourany, Alexander, 118 Atlantic Av.
Porter, Charles A., 66 Orange St.
Kashan, Kalel J., 199 State St.
Freeman, Harry, 29 Willow St.
Stever, Louis, 223 Fulton St.
Franken, Herbert G., 69 Orange St.
Caldas, Ameen, 122 State St.
Griffith, John J., 182 Warren St.
Kelty, John, 282 State St.
Kaliwaty, Michael, 96 Atlantic Av.
Olsen, Wilhelm, 17 McConnell St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Seranno, Dominico, 85 Orange St.
McGuire, Michael, 201 State St.
Crawford, Robert, 104 West Hull St., Savannah, Ga.
Lemoine, Rogallo, 289 Hicks St.
Howe, David H., 48 Pierrepont St.
Khairallah, Amin A., 207 Clinton St.
Pang, Clinton M., 62 Pierrepont St.
Marans, David, 181 Atlantic Av.
Kriaris, Stelios, 521 Water St., Bridgeport, Conn.
Santana, Felix B., 31 Joralemon St.
Loop, Arthur, 102 Montague St.
Griffin, Thomas, 10 Tillary St.
Hamud, Mansin, 74 Hoyt St.
Bardach, Aref, 199 State St.
Pender, Douglas, 5 Willoughby St.
Kerrigan, Sylvester J., 415 Pulaski St.
Gottleb, Saul, 247 Atlantic Av.
Hambidge, Govo, 56 Clark St.
Ford, Sumner, 179 Hicks St.
Kennedy, Michael J., 7 Columbia Place.
George, Kalile, 199 State St.
Lange, William J., 115 Henry St.
O'Keefe, Thomas, 96 Bloerum Place.
Gel, Nahin, 292 Hicks St.
Santoro, Pasquale, 90 Cranberry St.
Haberlin, Edward, 296 Hicks St.
Torres, Rufran, 11 Columbia Place.
Di Benedetto, Nick, 185 Schermerhorn St.
Ferguson, Joy, 122 Columbia Heights.
Rollnon, Guesler K., 163 Congress St.
Williams, Charles A., 536 Hancock St.
Bowin, Martin, 124 Columbia Heights.
Sabby, Shikrey, 207 Clinton St.
Fisher, Elmer H., 141 Lawrence St.
Ruchman, Eichel, 136 Utica Av.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
York and Bridge Streets.
QUOTA, 176. ENROLLED, 135.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

The following men failed to appear for examination, according to the board, and have been certified for service in the new national army:

Kennedy, Aloysius L., Columbia Hotel.
Windelowsky, William, 31 Hudson Av.
Redman, Benjamin, 65 Sands St.
Enrique, Frank, 13 Poplar St.
Protman, Allen, 255 Adams St.
Newman, Abraham, 306 Washington St.
McCabe, Daniel P., 180 High St.
Dougherty, Michael J., 46 Concord St.
Durso, Michael, 37 Dixon Place.
Murnace, Sam, 37 Prospect St.
Ferez, Jesus M., 193 Adams St.
Konstantino, Sommacerta, 51 Hudson Av.
Callen, Calvin, 227 Adams St.
De Costa, Botello, 24 Johnson St.
Rappo, Paul, 64 Tillman St.
Ignelo, Joaquin, 19 Hicks St.
Halliday, Patrick, 49 Tillman St.
Hood, Harry, 65 Fulton St.
Georgieder, Michael, 185 Sands St.
Janes, George, 6 Washington St.
Rickens, Otto H., 33 Myrtle Av.
Coleman, John, 167 Sands St.
Fonseliez, Joseph, 70 Prospect St.
Cox, David J., 34 Prospect St.
Paterck, Antonio, 362 Front St.
Bravas, John M., 50 Nassau St.
Smith, Lloyd F., 272 Washington St.
Cinecz, John F., 61 Tillary St.
Passarelli, Francesco, 161 Hudson Av.
Fabuchaka, Harry, 294 Water St.
Glassard, Peter, 63 Fulton St.
Maleleki, Michael, 29 Hudson Av.
Elan, William, 237 Adams St.
Galenza, Michael, 185 Adams St.
Cull, Joseph, 34 Hicks St.
Sadowsky, Michael, 287 Front St.
Gezo, John, 217 Adams St.
Marandino, Michael, 194 Prospect St.
Allen, Joseph J., 95 Fulton St.
Palaska, Charles, 13 Green Lane.
Neslick, John, 31 Myrtle Av.
Bloem, Johannes, 167 Sands St.
Wilson, Joseph, 47 Concord St.
Posterino, Joseph, 231 Adams St.
Wise, Martin J., 93 Sands St.
Rogzi, Harry, 289 Fulton St.
Christowskas, Emma, 160 Sands St.
Trumroto, Gaetano, 4 Navy St.
Regan, John, 289 Fulton St.
Kosolski, Uladyslan, 96 Tillman St.
Rocco, Tomas D., 6 Willow St.
Griggs, Earl N., 167 Sands St.
Schaviuski, Joseph, 52 Gold St.
Postnick, Alexander, 8 Green Lane.
O'Connor, Harry, 45 Fulton St.
Gargano, Daniel, 167 High St.
Berger, Herman, 37 Prospect St.
Cestari, Stanislowsky, 17 Evans St.
Giordano, Anthony, 124 Gold St.
Stannkas, John, 202 John St.
Satoris, Joseph, 209 Adams St.
Guthrie, Fred, 10 Fulton St.
Hunter, Fred C., 238 Adams St.
Yozaquino, Carlos, 208 Adams St.
Burrows, Edward, 7 Poplar St.
Senos, John A., 53 Poplar St.
Lahoy, Harry, 82 Poplar St.
Juskodianos, Mike, 37 Hudson Av.

DISTRICT NO. 28.
105 Rapelyea Street.
QUOTA, 228. ENROLLED, 182.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 33

MEN ENROLLED.

Adadovino, Salvatore, 527 Hicks St.
Sardino, Joseph, 178 Sackett St.
Larson, Louis, 189 Hamilton Av.
Bunnion, Morris, 114 Verona St.
Contteffa, Vincenzo, 160 Richards St.
Prince, William, 258 Conover St.
Valenta, Lorenzo, 154 President St.
Dowd, James, 106 Conover St.
Dolan, Frank J., 173 Dikeman St.
Gunnersen, Godfrey, 44 4th Place.
Smith, Charles P., 179 Van Dyke St.
Russo, Salvatore, 144 President St.
Hanson, Phillip, Pier 6, St. George, S. I.
Cassidy, Francis B., 129 Pioneer St.
Brown, Martin, 524A Henry St.
Crachilio, Giuseppe, 94 Union St.
Patuso, Fred, 89 Nelson St.
Everson, Lars, 111 Rapelyea St.
Burnett, Joseph, 115 Van Dyke St.
Daly, Bernard, 106 Nelson St.
Dougherty, John, 13 Huntington St.
Cassne, Nicolas, 72 Woodhull St.
Schultz, Perry, 69 Coffey St.
Rinaldo, Thomas S., 65 Rapelyea St.
Sobelia, Anthony, 9 President St.
Ertsen, Einar, 259 Columbia St.
Prehinia, Arthur, 202 Conover St.
Danielsen, William, 77 Dikeman St.
Barschow, W. J., 148 Conover St.
Ryan, Patrick, 15 Huntington St.
Smith, Delancey, 4 W. 9th St.
Johnson, Frank, 679 Henry St.
Rennesaan, Paul A., 207 Hamilton Av.
Greeley, George, 119 Hamilton Av.
Giacomini, Louis, 259 Hamilton Av.
Neuendorff, Frank, 259 Hamilton Av.
Debiss, Giuseppe, 65 Summit St.
Caldwell, V. De Paul, 31 Woodhull St.
Thomas, Peter, 99 Commerce St.
Gannon, Columbia St.
Mann, J. E., 106 Warren St.
Lundadl, M., 12 Carroll St.
Mortensen, M. T., 453 Columbia St.
McCarthy, E., 68 Walcott St.
Vuchoro, Santo, 69 Carroll St.
Katzman, David, 213 Hamilton Av.
Ketzer, John, 99 Luquer St.
McLoughlin, Alex, 72 Nelson St.
Berkery, Timothy, 13 Cole St.
[illegible] John, 6 4th Place.
Gleason, Patrick, 32 Ferris St.
Bifaleo, Vincenzo, 10 Richards St.
Lubrano, Mattee P., 189 Sackett St.
Falelle, Antonio, 140 Hamilton Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 38.
Butler St. and 4th Av.
QUOTA, 203. ENROLLED, 203.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 91

MEN ENROLLED.

McLaughlin, John, 361 Baltic St.
Faria, Manuel, 560 Baltic St.
Garra, Anthony, 619 President St.
Heslin, Sylvester, 152 Hoyt St.
Gingola, John, 713 Sackett St.
Anderson, Charles B., 81 4th Av.
McHugh, Walter, 663 Warren St.
Leahy, John F., 209 Court St.
Ferrarie, Olimpie, 695 Union St.
O'Meara, John, 216 5th Av.
Katz, Michael, 512 Warren St.
Napolis, Joseph, 187 4th Av.
Gallo, Emanuel, 658 Union St.
Mulligan, Francis C., 102 Bergen St.
Hink, Louis, 826 Bergen St.
Diresse, John, 683 Union St.
Cullins, Samuel, 166 3d Av.
Farra, Michael, 81 Wyckoff St.
Lucandane, Salvatore, 714 Sackett St.
Halbach, Arthur, 344 Bergen St.
Pale, Joseph, 651 Union St.
Ricco, Gustave, 629 Union St.
Johnson, Arthur, 687 Union St.
Farrar, Angelo, 625 Union St.
Symythowski, Teofil, 472 Warren St.
Mille, Edward B., 504 Warren St.
Dazzo, Matteo, 197 Hoyt St.
Fischetti, Antonio, 693 Sackett St.
Teanbursino, Paul, 328 Bergen St.
McNabb, Edward J., 57 St. Mark's Place.
Jones, George, 7 Cleveland Place.
Maritato, Joseph, 686 Sackett St.
Waters, Robert, 597 Baltic St.
O'Brien, Frank A., 38 Wyckoff St.
Knight, Walter, 166 3d Av.
Rizzo, Angelo, 251 Wyckoff St.
Visochi, Archille, 204 4th Av.
Jones, Percy, 19 Cleveland Place.
Liconte, Carmello, 97 Hoyt St.
Manico, Cosmos A., 199 4th Av.
Larsen, Reynolds, 336 Butler St.
Cillufro, Philipe, 197 Hoyt St.
McCormack, Harry, 105 3d Av.
Thomas, Frank, 484 Warren St.
McGrath, Edward, 190 Wyckoff St.
Nabolin, Andrew, 129 3d Av.
Guarino, Antonio, 695 Union St.
Reddy, William, 24 Wyckoff St.
De Santa, Charles J., 187 3d Av.
Nugent, Frank, 160 3d Av.
O'Donnell, Martin, 101 Butler St.
Feinberg, Joseph, 445 Warren St.
Pascerl, Vincent, 216 4th Av.
Kelly, Joseph, 94 5th Av.
McHale, Thomas, 366 Baltic St.
Lynch, Clement, 156 Hoyt St.
Weinberg, Max, 266 Wyckoff St.
Young, George, 161 3d Av.
Mooney, Thomas A., 567 Baltic St.
D'Alvia, Arthur, 682 Sackett St.
Locco, Pasquale, 601 Carroll St.
Raimo, Joseph, 603 Carroll St.
Jaszczerski, Bernard, 644 Warren St.
Andruszcoke, Mick, 138 3d Av.
Kornecki, Adolph, 122 3d Av.
Cassava, Benedecetto, 585 Carroll St.
La Sasse, Louis, 57 Garfield Place.
Walkola, Hammer, 19 Wyckoff St.
Emrino, Edward, 700 Sackett St.
Pupke, Ernest W., 149 Wyckoff St.
O'Donnell, Frank, 137 4th Av.
Quinn, Joseph, 330 Warren St.
Shannon, William J., 74 3d Av.
McKearney, Stephen, 192 5th Av.
Badolato, Nicholas, 694 Degraw St.
Horan, Thomas E. J., 25 St. Mark's Place.
Keegan, James E., 56 Wyckoff St.
McCarthy, John, 627 Warren St.
Dugan, Charles A., 569 Warren St.
White, John, 565 Warren St.
Cappiello, Michael, 273 Baltic St.
Lutkins, James, 362 Baltic St.
Camado, Salvatore, 380 Carroll St.
De Giacomo, Philip J., 92 Wyckoff St.
Moore, William R., 444 Warren St.
Babaro, Roberto, 636 President St.
Albanese, Giovanio, 215 4th Av.
Hartman, George, 277 Warren St.
Boettlack, James, 574 Baltic St.
Stivestro, Frank, 625 Union St.
Sealy, Sidney, 574 Baltic St.

DISTRICT NO. 40.
Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.
QUOTA, 219. ENROLLED, 219.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 4

MEN ENROLLED.

Melin, Edward, 4,801 3d Av.
Cassone, Frank, 549 39th St.
Nolan, John J., 460 48th St.
Nelson, Edwin, 442 45th St.

DISTRICT NO. 44.
Vanderbilt Avenue.
QUOTA, 199. ENROLLED, 199.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 19

MEN ENROLLED.

Batiste, Arthur, 651 Washington Av.
Macry, L., 1,029 North St., Reading, Penn.
Shelse, Frank, 956 Atlantic Av.
Warbiow, Albert E., 1,126 Jackson Av.
Gibbons, Thomas G., 654 Bergen St.
Ellson, Mitchell, 556 Dean St.
Sauerwald, Godfried, 602 Bergen St.
Bell, Robert, 673 Vanderbilt Av.
Rispin, Edward J., 637 Grand Av.
Smith, James F., 552 Grand Av.
Murphy, William, 189 St. Mark's Av.
Ladt, William F., 149 Lincoln Place.
Westman, John, 110 Prospect Place.
Love, James J., 185 11th St.
Nobman, George A., 285 Flatbush Av.
Malone, Joseph A., Union Course, L. I.
Noppe, Kalman, 736 Washington Av.
Arnold, Joseph L., 136 Prospect Place.
Usher, Samuel H., 542 Bergen St.

The following men failed to appear for examination, according to the board, and were certified for service in the national army:

Jones, Fred, 477 Adelphi St.
Eckdahl, Arthur, 32 Underhill Av.
Padavane, P., 495 Adelphi St. (In service.)
Kalleberg, George, 279 Prospect Place.
Rahman, H., 315 Park Place. (In service.)
Brown, Thomas, 891 Dean St.
Randolph, John, 498 Clermont Av.
Day, Donald S., 256 Clarton Av.
Shelkowitz, Morris, 546 Vanderbilt Av.
Reina, Gustaf, 466 Clermont Av.
D'Ambrosie, A., 614 Grand Av. (In service.)
Curran, J., 1,026 Pacific St. (In service.)
Kehon, J. B., 102 Prospect Place. (At sea.)
Lombard, J. S., Havana, Cuba. (In Cuba.)
Walstein, J., 452 Vanderbilt Av. (In service.)
Kehoe, Edward, 102 Prospect place.
Inness, Dudley, 92 Greene Av.
O'Connor, Thomas H., 887 Pacific St.
Eisenman, J. C., 807 Dean St. (In service.)
Bergen, Frank, 634 Classon Av.
Molyneaux, David A., 466 Vanderbilt Av.
Glasgow, Irving, 256 St. Mark's Av.
Murphy, George, 256 St. Mark's Av.
Evans, Benjamin, 529 Grand Av.
Reilly, Thomas J., 938 Pacific St.
Rimplwo, William L., 196 St. Mark's Av.
Kennitf, George H., 806 Bergen St.
Smuth, George M., 116 Park Place.
Smith, William, 653 Washington Av.
Dunne, C. B., 283 Prospect Place.
Callahan, J. J., 754 Washington Av. (In service.)
Stritch, C., 356 Flatbush Av. (At Sea.)
Hazol, Peter, 485 Adelphi St.
Zillessen, W. H., 193 Sterling Place.
Floyd, Wade, 463 Carlton Av.
Hartinger, Ernst, 853 Fulton St.
Wynn W. P. K., 474 Vanderbilt Av.
Korner, William, 678 Bergen St.
Park, William M., 525 Clinton Av. (In service.)

DISTRICT NO. 47.
Hancock Street and Bedford Avenue.
QUOTA, 218. ENROLLED, 218.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 23

MEN ENROLLED.

Barker, Richard G., 62 Jefferson Av.
Nastro, Alfonso, 379 Prospect Place.
Tranumm, Samuel J., 351 Classon Av.
Dodge, William K., 123 Putnam Av.
Meridith, J. C., 581 Park Place.
Dodge, Harvey L., 123 Putnam Av.
Joboy, Ulysse, Jr., 707 Sterling Place.
Wallis, Roland W., 110 Lefferts Place.
Lamoreaux, Ernest, 620 St. Mark's Place.
Shaw, William E. 696 Washington Av.
Sullivan, Harry, 873 Bergen St.
Struss, William H., 585 St. John's Place.
Tirello, Rosco, 622 Grand Av.
Noonlan, Frederick, 1,130 Bedford Av.
Jackson, William S., 481 St. John's Place.
Rausch, George A., 79 Lefferts Place.
Korth, Charles W., 394 Lincoln Place.
Edwards, Harry C., 909 Franklin Av.
Musgrave, Albert F., 588 Park Place.
Mahon, Michael, 824 Classon Av.
Helnes, Lafayette J., 580 Classon Av.
Murray, John L., 38 Madison St.
Buckley, Charles, 884 Franklin Av.

DISTRICT NO. 50.
468 Humboldt Street.
QUOTA, 255. ENROLLED, 178.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.

Miller, Henry, 16 Catharine St.
Harena, Joseph T., 182 Conselyea St.
Rothanel, Edward, 99 Morgan Av.
Putzlmayer, Robert, 179 Frost St.
Friss, Claude N., 229 Frost St.
Sanger, Harry, 1,095 Flushing Av.
Romanelli, James, 239 Conselyea St.
Leisenheimer, Philip, 91 Knickerbocker Av.
Brownworth, Fred, 91 Knickerbocker Av.
White, Harry, 957 Metropolitan Av.
Langhaus, Peter, 346 Devoe St.
Barth, Henry, 264 Scholes St.
Ricken, Joseph, 850 Grand St.
Dauble, Eugene, 145 Thames St.
Pfeiffer, John, 878 Metropolitan Av.
Glenalla, Joseph, 191 Frost St.

BROOKLYN.

Triennsus, John, 15 Thames St.
Magnano, Gaetano, 141 Frost St.
Lucchese, Hulonio, 249 Montrose Av.
O'Keefe, William F., 438 Graham Av.
Bonomo, Joseph, 98 Kingsland Av.
Monte, Joseph, 274 Devoe St.
Furman, Sylvester M., 192 Conselyea St.
Vanweidang, Frederick, 178 Frost St.
Rahm, Michael, 344 Devoe St.
Manges, Frederick, Jr., 33 Manhattan Av.
Carrity, Joseph C., 146 Kingsland Av.
Pfisterer, Matthew, 575 Johnson Av.

DISTRICT NO. 52.
183 South Third Street.
QUOTA, 168. ENROLLED, 168.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ..... 49 | Claiming exempt'n 30
Excused ..... 12 | Enrolled 7

MEN ENROLLED.

Lasslo, Adolph, 240 S. 1st St.
Grob, George, 220 Grand St.
Cohen, Isidore, 168 S. 2d St.
Goodman, Jacob, 160 S. 1st St.
Schultz, David, 160 Havemeyer St.
Goshinsky, Max, 232 S. 1st St.
Kalmus, Jacob, 242 S. 2d St.

DISTRICT NO. 56.
861 Manhattan Avenue.
QUOTA, 232. ENROLLED, 232.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 57

MEN ENROLLED.

Searparti, Salvador, 176 Kent St.
Mamin, Alfred, 215 Kent St.
Barnett, Joseph, 1,109 Manhattan Av.
Hirschfield, Morris, 161 Franklin St.
Ryan, Michael, 74 India St.
Regan, John, 80 Greenpoint Av.
Grabowski, Leo, 296 Greenpoint Av.
Costello, Francis M., 139 Meserole St.
Franchi, Jacob, 135 Dupont St.
Healy, Vincent A., 107 Milton St.
McCuigan, James, 99 Milton St.
Devanosky, William, 209 Greene St.
Haggerty, John J., 149 India St.
Szot, Joseph, 156 Dupont St.
Savage, Thomas H., 243 Greenpoint Av.
Foster, Thomas, 260 Eckford St.
Witkowski, Ignatius, 166 Greenpoint St.
Thul, Charles A., 99 Milton St.
Martin, Patrick, 297 Greene St.
Lanahan, John, 154 Huron St.
Celizic, Adam, 221 Eckford St.
McGill, George W., 738 Leonard St.
O'Donnell, Charles E., 176 Oakland St.
Bauhon, Adolph, 364 Graham Av.
Bart, John, 266 Eckford St.
Fallon, Edward, 99 Greenpoint Av.
Stanley, Stephen J., 646 Leonard St.
Ensemenger, John, 177 Huron St.
Willard, George, 681 Carroll St.
Santamarla, Frank, 131 Greenpoint Av.
Kuramzyk, Thomas, 535 Oakland St.
Wlodarczyk, Stephen F., 64 Freeman St.
Cornelison, John, 90 Clay St.
Sess, George, 223 Greenpoint Av.
Wysowski, Joseph, 210 Freeman St.
Hansen, Charles A., 11 India St.
Slaby, Frank, 234 Greene St.
Ludder, Carslen, 161 Meserole St.
Broderick, Thomas A., 644 Leonard St.
Sobcak, Frank, 173 Freeman St.
McCarthy, John A., 156 Greenpoint Av.
McLoughlin, Charles, 333 Oakland St.
Cummings, William A., 67 Greene St.
Robertson, George, 596 Leonard St.
Walsh, James H., 734 Leonard St.
Madar, Michael, 96 Eagle St.
Murphy, Charles, 1,097 Manhattan Av.
Piscorski, Joseph, 407 Oakland St.
Laso, Fred, 522 Greenpoint Av.
O'Neill, Joseph, 70½ Dupont St.
Gellnak, Felix, 229 Freeman St.
Andrews, Frank, 70 Freeman St.
Rouse, Henry, 241 Kent St.
Johnston, Daniel, 100 Greenpoint Av.
McKenna, David, 784 Manhattan Av.
Hilein, James L., 220 Greene St.

DISTRICT NO. 58.
Coney Island Avenue.
QUOTA, 253. ENROLLED, 253.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 1

MEN ENROLLED.

Rogers, Embre C., 1,577 E. 13th St.

DISTRICT NO. 66.
Flatbush and Church Avs.
QUOTA, 212. ENROLLED, 212.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 2

MEN ENROLLED.

Schmitt, Howard, 119 Erasmus St.
Walther, George, 1,063 Flatbush Av.

DISTRICT NO. 74.
McKibben Street and Manhattan Avenue.
QUOTA, 181. ENROLLED, 121.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused .... | Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.

Hess, Matthew, 125 Montrose St.

DISTRICT NO. 75.
Leonard and McKibben Sts.
QUOTA, 178. ENROLLED, 169.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ..... 91 | Claiming exempt'n 57
Excused ..... 29 | Enrolled 5

MEN ENROLLED.

Grossman, Benjamin, 147 Lorimer St.
Jelenik, Phillip, 55 Bocrum St.
Weitman, William, 110 Walton St.
Goldstein, Louis, 32 Moore St.
Lipshitz, Hyman, 100 Cook St.

DISTRICT NO. 77.
2,893 Fulton Street.
QUOTA, 207. ENROLLED, 176.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ..... 76 | Claiming exempt'n. 43
Excused .... | Enrolled 14

MEN ENROLLED.

Lundolfo, Arturo, 2,336 Atlantic Av.
Trebing, Joseph, 596 Hudson Av.
Meyer, Frank W., 155 Covert St.
Hendrickson, Corbett, 2,619 Atlantic Av.
Roessler, Walter P., 166 Eldert St.
Ory, Frank, 185 Schaefer St.
O'Brien, Albert, 123 Vermont Av.
Knapp, Charles F., 2,683

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

"He Buys Only Listed Bonds"—

is the frequent report of bond salesmen who have approached an investor with an offer of an unlisted security. And yet there is probably no matter of interest to bond buyers that is the subject of greater misapprehension than that of listed bonds—

Let us send you our free booklet T-400 describing this interesting subject.

A.H. Bickmore & Co. 111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Established 1898.

Devitt, Tremble & Co. (Inc.)

Established 1894.

27 Pine Street, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Detroit

Markoe, Morgan & Co.

announce that Mr. Charles C. Matchett, formerly of Wheatley, Matchett & Co., has this day been admitted to general partnership in the firm, and will manage the Unlisted Security Department.

Telephone Rector 9710

September 1, 1917.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment

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Boston NEW YORK Chicago

E. F. Combs & Co.

The Hundred Dollar Bond House.

120 Broadway New York

Interest on Deposits

Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent, Custodian.

Pays Interest on Deposits

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC CO.

Coupons due September 1, 1917, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company (Providence & Pawtucket Issue), will be paid on and after September 1, 1917, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Losses Inflicted by Increased Volume of Selling —Call Money at 6%.

An active market yesterday was built very largely around United States Steel, which bore the brunt of the selling generally credited to fears over the outcome of the deliberations over the form of the new war revenue measure. It is popularly supposed that the leaders in Congress try out each new suggestion for the raising of revenue through the new excess profits tax on the estimates of the Steel Corporation's current earnings, and it is natural that the bear element in the Street should play upon this issue in taking advantage of the depression caused by the gloomy reports from Washington. Dealings in Steel made up more than 35 per cent. of the transactions, and the expected final drive shortly before the close was aimed particularly at this issue. With its dividend of $4.25 off, Steel opened at a range of from 111¼ to 112¼, and sold down to 109¾. It rallied from that point to 110¾, but again gave way in the last few minutes and closed at 109¾, with a net decline of 2¼.

While there was less pressure upon the list yesterday than made itself felt in the short session on Thursday, the failure of stocks to benefit by the usual covering operations incident to the last session preceding a three-day holiday indicated the continuance of the bearish conditions which have dominated the market for several days past. Brokerage houses are not yet advising customers to accumulate stocks, although there was better investment buying in slight yesterday, in the belief that until the new revenue bill is near a vote the market is likely to continue to give way at each suggestion that the excess profits tax be made heavier. Senator Harding's argument for caution in the matter of conscripting wealth emphasized the view that the Government must keep in mind the fact that it is proposing to raise larger sums by taxation in the first year of the war than Great Britain levied in her third, while planning for bond sales running into billions.

Call money loaned at one time yesterday at 6 per cent., with the ruling rate 4½. The advance was due to the fact that loans made yesterday will carry over to Tuesday, with the usual first of the month requirements increasing the demand. Payment of the final instalment on the Liberty Loan and the movement of funds to the interior threatened to bring about a stringency in the money market. Most of the thinly margined accounts in the Street have been cleaned up, and the decline yesterday was not aggravated by the execution of many stop-loss orders. When the Exchange reopens there will intervene but five more sessions before the Senate must vote, under its agreement, in the War Tax bill.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money Is Easily Obtained and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Money was easily obtainable today. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market was firm with a growing volume of speculative business in the miscellaneous section. Rubbers, tins, and silver and gold mines were active and hardening, and armament and explosive shares were strong features. Russians were steadier after exchange dropped from 270 to 265. Gilt-edged securities were steadily supported, but Mexican rails were flat and American securities dull.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	4½
Low	4½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	5	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5 @5¼	Four months	5¼@5½
Five months	5 @5¼	Five months	5¼@5½
Six months	5 @5¼	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@3¾
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¾@5¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7535	$4.7535	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.77	5.77	5.77	..
Cables	5.76	5.76	5.76	..
Rubles—				
Demand	17.90	17.25	17.90	—.85
Cables	18.00	17.50	18.00	—.50

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.75 7/16
5.1826 Paris	5.77 1/2	5.76
China—		
Hongkong	77.00	77.25
Peking	118.00	118.25
Shanghai	111.00	111.25
19.295 Greece	19.70	19.75
40.19 Holland	41.875	42 1/16
32.44 India—		
Bombay	33.00	33.50
Calcutta	33.00	33.50
5.1826 Italy	7.51	7.50
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.125
Yokohama	51.00	51.125
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	17.90	18.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.30	33.55
Copenhagen	30.29	30.50
Christiania	30.55	30.70
19.295 Spain	22.10	22.20
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.09	25.19
42.14 Buenos Aires	43.23	43.33
5.1826 Switzerland	4.56	4.54

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $558,246,199; balance, $69,774,452 Sub-Treasury debit balance, $109,340; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,980,159.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $.9575 to $1.09.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 71c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$15,643,758	$31,448,888
Ord. int. revenue	42,135,276	93,031,235
Income tax	4,119,018	18,597,899
Miscellaneous	6,767,892	17,848,871
Total receipts	$71,665,945	$155,421,894
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	197,339,897	321,882,479
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	38,545,510	.....
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	508,433,210	588,433,210
Expenditures	260,005,843	477,304,374

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	51.75	52.25	..	61.75
Lead	10.00	10.50	10.37½	10.75
Spelter	8.00	8.37½	8.00	8.37½
Antimony	14.50	15.00	15.00	..
Quicksilver	..	115.00	..	115.00
Aluminum	*46.00	48.00	*46.00	48.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	52.50	53.00	53.00	55.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29@29½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24¼@25c, third quarter; 24½@25½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	119	10	0	119	10	0
Tin, spot	244	10	0	144	0	0
Tin, futures	243	5	0	242	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	80	10	0	80	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	883,758	703,684	486,794
Year to date	125,968,464	109,806,214	99,057,885

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	900	Ajax Rubber, x d	62	62	60	60	—2½
5	5½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
3⅞	4	300	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24½	24¾	3,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	23¾	24⅝	— ⅝
88	92	200	Amer. Agri. Chem	89½	89½	89	89	— ½
84¾	85⅝	2,400	Amer. Beet Sugar	85	85	82	85	...
39¾	40	6,200	Amer. Can	40½	40½	38¾	40	— ½
68½	69½	5,500	Amer. Car & Fdry	69¼	69¼	67¼	68¼	— ⅞
34	35	100	Am. Cotton Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
97	100	200	Am. Express, x d	98	98	98	98	+1½
12½	12¾	1,100	Am. Hide & L.	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
59⅝	60¼	800	Am. Hide & L. pf	60⅛	60⅛	59½	59½	— ⅝
13½	14	200	Am. Ice	13	13	13	13	..7
53½	53¾	3,400	Am. Inter. Corp	54¾	54¾	52	53½	—1½
24½	24¾	2,000	Am. Linseed	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝
59	60	500	Am. Linseed pf	59	59¾	59	59¾	— ⅝
60½	60¾	5,900	Am. Locomotive	61¼	61⅞	59½	60¾	—1⅝
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	12	200	Am. Malt	11	11	11	11	..
64½	64½	200	Am. Malt 1st pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝
93½	94	10,900	Am. Sm. & Ref	94	94⅛	92¾	94	— ⅝
97	97½	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1½
62	62½	1,500	Am. St'l Foundries	61	62½	61	62½	..
109⅞	110¼	3,500	Am. Sug. Ref., x d	110¼	110¾	108	110	—1
43¼	43¾	4,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	44	44	42½	43½	— ¾
117¾	118¼	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	117¾	118½	117¾	118½	..
196	197	600	Am. Tobacco	197¼	197¼	195	195	—3
100¾	101	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101	101	101	+ ½
46	46¾	2,900	Am. Woolen	47⅛	47⅛	46	46	—2
19	20	800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	18	19½	17¾	19½	+1½
50	55	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	53	53	53	53	—3
68½	70	13,900	Anaconda Copper	70½	70⅝	68	69⅝	— ⅞
98	99	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98¼	98¼	98	98	— ⅛
108¾	109	100	At. Coast Line	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
98	98½	8,870	At. Gulf & W. I.	101½	101¾	96½	98	—3½
57½	58	5,200	Baldwin Loco	58½	58½	56	57½	—3
67⅞	68	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	...
67	69	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅝
100	102	100	Barrett Co.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
1¼	1¼	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
108	111	100	Bethlehem Steel	109½	109½	109½	109½	—1
105¼	106⅛	43,500	Beth. Steel, Class B	106¼	106⅞	103¾	105¼	— ⅞
100	107	100	Beth. Steel pf	103	103	103	103	—4
60	62	200	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	60	60	60	60	...
26½	27	700	Butte & Superior	27	27¼	26⅝	27	— ⅛
39¾	40¼	400	Cal. Pack., x d	40	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
17	18⅛	300	Cal. Petroleum	17	17	17	17	...
46¾	47½	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	— ¼
71½	77½	200	Calumet & Arizona	79	79	77½	77½	+1½
157¾	159½	1,300	Can. Pacific x d	157¼	157¾	157½	157½	— ⅛
25	30	200	Central Foundry	28	28	28	28	—2¾
82½	82¾	15,300	Central Leather Co.	83	83¼	80⅞	82⅛	—1⅛
32¾	33	600	Cero de Pasco	33	33	32	33	— ¼
114	115	10	Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
79	79½	500	Chandler Motor	79	79	78½	78½	— 1
57½	58½	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	— ½
9⅞	10	200	Chi. Great Western	10	10	10	10	...
29	30	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30½	29	29	—1½
66	66½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	66	66⅝	66	66	—1
106	107	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	107	107	106½	106½	—1
106	106½	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	106	106	...
27¾	28	8,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	28	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
52¾	53¾	2,000	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	— ¾
64½	65	600	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	65	65	64½	65	— ¾
16⅞	17	1,800	Chile Copper	16¾	17	16½	17	...
51½	52¾	1,700	Chino Copper	52¼	52¼	51⅛	52	...
43¾	43¾	900	Colo. Fuel & Iron	44½	44½	43	43½	...
21	23	200	Colorado Southern	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
38⅞	39¼	3,000	Columbia Gas & El.	39	39⅛	38⅝	39	— ⅛
35	40	200	Computing Tab Rec.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	—2⅛
104½	105½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	104	105	104	104½	+ ⅝
29½	30	8,000	Corn Products Ref.	29⅝	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
96½	97	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
67½	67⅝	32,000	Crucible Steel	68⅝	69¼	66½	67½	—2¼
95	100	100	Crucible Steel pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
28½	28⅝	10,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	29	29	27	28⅝	— ⅝
88	89	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89¼	89¼	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
101¼	102	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	101½	102½	101	102	+ ¾
193	199	100	Del., Lacka. & W.	198	198	198	198	—1
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	199	199	199	199	...
15	15½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	15	15	15	15	— ½
25¼	25¾	8,200	Distillers Securities	24½	25¼	24	25¼	— ⅛
9¾	9¾	500	Dome Mines	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
21⅞	22	4,800	Erie	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
32	32¾	1,700	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32½	31⅞	32	— ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Erie 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅝
15	21	100	Federal Min. & Sm.	20	20	20	20	—2⅝
38	39	1,900	Gaston Wm. & Wig.	38¼	39	37¼	39	+1
95	100	100	General Cigar pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅝
147	148	2,700	General Electric	149⅝	149⅝	147	147	—2⅞
107½	108½	11,400	General Motors t c.	107	108½	105	108	+ ¾
82½	83	100	Gen. Motors pf t c	83	83	83	83	...
45	46	100	Goodrich, (B.F.)Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
75	80	200	Granby Consol	79	79	79	79	...
104½	104½	300	Great Northern pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
32¾	34	6,700	Gt. N. certs. for o p.	33½	34	32¾	33¾	+ ¼
38	40	200	Greene Can. Copper	40	40	40	40	— ¼
100	104	600	Gulf States Steel	97	101	96	101	+3
37¼	37½	100	Haskell & Barker	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
101	102	200	Illinois Central	101¾	102	101¾	102	+1½
51¼	52	8,400	Inspiration Copper	51¼	51¼	49½	51¼	+ ⅝
9	9¼	1,000	Interb. Consol	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
53½	54	700	Interb. Consol. pf	53½	54	53	54	+ ¼
49	50	100	Int. Agricul. pf	50	50	50	50	— ¼
111	116	100	Int. Harv., N. J.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¼
111	116	200	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	—5¾
33¼	33½	34,200	Int. Mer. Marine	32⅞	33⅝	32¼	33¼	+ ⅝
88⅞	89	23,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87⅞	89⅝	87⅞	89	+ ⅝
36¼	36¾	2,900	Int. Nickel	36¼	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
27	27½	1,400	Int. Paper	26½	27	26	27	— ¼
65	65¼	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ½
35	36	400	Jewel Tea	37	37	35½	35½	—2½
43¼	45	100	Kelly-Springf. T	44	44	44	44	— ¼
40¼	40½	5,650	Kennecott Copper	40⅝	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
79⅞	80	6,900	Lackawanna Steel	80	80	78¼	80	—1
19	20	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
60½	61	1,000	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
..	..	1,000	Liggett & Myers	115	115	115	115	...
121¼	123	100	Louis. & Nash.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ¼
80	82	100	Mackay Cos.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
32	33	900	Maxwell Motors	32¼	32½	32	32½	...
19¼	20	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
91½	92	9,000	Mexican Petroleum	91¾	92¼	89⅞	91½	...
33¾	34¼	2,000	Miami Copper	34	34¼	33¼	34	— ½
53	53½	5,900	Midvale Steel	53½	53½	51⅞	53½	...
13¼	14	200	Minn. & St. L. new	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
5⅜	5¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
10	10¼	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10	10	10	10	...
28¾	29¼	2,900	Mo. Pacific	29¼	29¼	28½	29	— ½
52¾	53	200	Mo. Pacific pf	52	52	52	52	...
110	114	47	Montana Power pf	110	110	110	110	...
33¼	34	200	Nat. Acme	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅝
100	104	500	Nat. Biscuit Co	100	100	100	100	...
31	31¼	1,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	31¼	31½	31	31	...
69¾	72	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
37¾	38	2,800	Nat. Enam. & St.	38⅛	38⅛	37½	37¾	— ⅝
52¼	52½	600	Nat. Lead	53⅛	53⅛	52½	52½	—1½
21	21¼	900	Nevada Con. Cop	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
26	28	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	28	28	26¼	26¼	—2⅞
125	127	100	N. Y. Air Brake	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	—3¾
80⅝	81	8,900	N. Y. Central	81	81½	80½	80⅞	— ⅝
30¾	31	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30⅞	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅝
114½	115	200	Nor. & West. x d	114¾	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
100⅞	101¼	1,000	Northern Pacific	101	101	100¾	101	...
47½	48½	9,550	Ohio Cities Gas	47½	48½	46⅞	48⅛	+1⅛
48	48	400	Ohio Fuel Supply	48	48	48	48	—1½
6⅝	6⅝	300	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
91½	91½	200	Owens Bottle Mach.	91½	91½	91	91	—1
27	27⅞	200	Pacific Mail	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
22¾	22¾	2,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
52	52	100	Penn. R. R.	52	52	51⅞	52	+ ¼
33⅞	33⅞	33	Philadelphia Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33½	— ½
95⅞	95⅞	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅝
71	71	71	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	71	—3½
45¾	47	1,400	Pitts. Coal pf	45¾	47	45	47	+1
87½	87½	500	Pitts. Coal pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅞
26	26¼	100	Pitts. & West Va.	26	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¼
62	62	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	—1
22	22	500	Pond Creek Coal	22	22	21½	21½	— ½
61	61	60	Pressed Steel Car	61	61	60	60	—1⅝
102	102	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	102	102	102	102	— ½
116	116	116	Public Service N. J.	116	116	116	116	—1
140	140	140	Pullman Co.	140	140	140	140	—2
1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Quicksilver pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
48	48	48	Railway Steel Sp	48	48	46½	46½	—1½
25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Ray Con. Copper	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Reading	88⅞	88⅞	84½	85¾	— ¼
39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Reading 2d pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
80¼	80⅝	78⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¼	80⅝	78⅝	79⅝	— ⅞
102	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	— ¾
66	66¼	1,600	Royal Dutch	66	66¼	65¾	66	...
15	15½	1,100	St. L-San F. ctfs	15	15½	15	15	...
15	15½	700	Saxon Motor	16	16	15	15½	— ¼
29	29	200	Seab. Air Line pf	29	29	26	26	...
161	163	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	160	161¼	160	161	— ¼
23	23¼	200	Shattuck-Arizona	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
38	38	3,100	Sinclair Oil	38	38	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅛
92	93	2,000	Southern Pacific	92	93	91¼	93	+ ¾
26⅞	27	3,900	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26¼	27	— ⅛
54½	54½	200	Southern Ry. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅝
82¾	82¾	100	Standard Milling pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—2¼
45	45⅝	4,100	Studebaker Co.	45	45⅝	44½	45½	+1
39	39	100	Superior Steel	39	39	39	39	— ⅝
40½	40½	100	Stutz Motor	40½	40½	40½	40½	—1½
16	16	1,600	Tenn. C. & C.	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ½
161	163	7,600	Texas Co.	161	163	160	162½	+ ½
16½	16½	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
204¾	204¾	100	Tidewater Oil	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	— ¼
74	74	24,400	Tobacco Products	74	74	71¼	74	...
40	40	400	Transue & Wms	40	40	40	40	...
105	105	100	Underwood Typew	105	105	105	105	—2
8¾	8¾	8¾	Union Bag & Paper	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1¾
78	78	75	Union B. & P. new	78	78	75	75	—5
131¾	132	130¼	Union Pacific x d	131¾	132	130¼	131½	— ⅝
78	78	78	United Alloy Steel	78	78	78	78	— ¼
42¾	44	42¾	United Cigar Stores	42¾	44	42¾	44	+1¼
119¼	119¼	116	United Paper Board	119¼	119¼	116	119	— ⅝
24	24	24	United Rys. Inv. pf	24	24	24	24	—3¾
7½	7½	7⅛	United Rys. Inv. pf	7½	7½	7⅛	7½	— ½
16	16	16	United Rys. Sec.	16	16	16	16	—1
17	17	16¾	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	17	17	16¾	17	—1
125½	127	123½	U. S. Indus. Alco	125½	127	123½	126	+1¾
12	12	12	U. S. Leather & Imp. Co.	12	12	12	12	—1
60¼	61½	59¾	U. S. Rubber	60¼	61½	59¾	61½	+1¼
105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
59	59	58	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	59	59	58	58	—2
50	50	50	U. S. S., R. & M. p

SEEK BETTER RATE FOR EXCHANGE ON U.S.

Now at Discount in Neutral Countries, Though Trade Balance Is $3,635,000,000

CHANCE TO GIVE UP SILVER

Explanation of Trouble Found in Relations Between the Dollar and the Pound Sterling.

The National City Bank of New York, in its September bulletin, issued today, comments upon the fact that notwithstanding that the balance of trade between this country and the rest of the world for the fiscal year ended June 30 reached the enormous total of $3,635,000,000, exchange on the United States is now at a discount generally in all neutral countries. The explanation for this is to be found in the relations between the dollar and the pound sterling, says the bank, which proceeds to point out that extraordinary efforts had been put forth to sustain sterling exchange in this market.

"The British Government," it says, "has bought or borrowed American securities from its citizens on a great scale, which have been sold or pledged in this country, borrowed heavily, and shipped enormous amounts of gold to New York for this purpose, and the exchange rate has been stabilized within about 2 per cent. of the parity. For various reasons it has not been so well sustained in other markets, with the result that exchange dealers in Madrid, Yokohama, and other financial centres have sold sterling exchange in New York not only to settle any indebtedness those markets might have to this country on direct trade, but in large additional amounts. In short, this being the best place to realize on sterling exchange, it comes here from all quarters. Any restrictions which London may place upon gold exports to other countries are evaded by selling sterling in New York and taking gold from here."

This proceeding has not been pleasing, the City Bank says, either to London or New York. The former is anxious not only to sustain the rate of exchange with New York, on account of its great purchases here, but to keep this money market easy to facilitate its borrowing. The leakage of gold from here counteracts its efforts. On the other hand, neither the Treasury authorities nor the bankers of this country relish having this country's gold stock drawn on to settle the trade balances of Great Britain.

The City Bank declares that, while no country likes to put restrictions on the free movement of gold in the Exchanges, in time of war it is entirely proper to refuse to allow it to be taken out of the country, it also suggests that, in view of the fact that Great Britain has approved of gold exportations direct from the United States to India, our Government avail itself of the opportunity of relieving itself of its great store of silver, amounting to more than $400,000,000, which lies in its vaults.

Discussing the gold movement, the bank says:

"Shipping conditions in themselves, with high insurance rates, have tended to hold the export movement in check and to raise exchange rates, and in some instances even the country to which gold was shipped has discouraged the movement on the ground that its gold stocks were already ample and that more would aggravate the state of inflation already existing. The Scandinavian countries were the first to adopt this policy, nearly two years ago, and the Bank of Spain is now discounting American gold coin about 6 per cent. Furthermore, the leading banking institutions of this country for public reasons have declined to participate in gold shipments from this country. Although there was a handsome profit in such transactions, they have held that it was in the public interest at this time to discourage gold exports and compel the settlement of international transactions by other means.

"Parties who have not understood the situation have complained of this attitude on the part of the banks, and have conducted an agitation in favor of having the reserve banks take over the foreign exchange business to facilitate the operations of merchandise importers, but the reason for the attitude of the bankers has been well known to the reserve banks and the Government authorities.

"The Treasury and reserve banks have no option, however, under the law, but to pay gold upon the presentation of paper money redeemable in gold, and under this condition, and with the opportunity open for profit, it was inevitable that gold would go out, and it has been moving in increasing volume, the imports for May and June being $57,607,419 and $67,164,268 respectively, the most noteworthy movements being to Spain and Japan."

Patent Suit May Involve Millions.

Following a recent decision by a court in Butte, Mont., of a suit brought by the Minerals Separation Company against the Butte and Superior Mining Company for the use of processes controlled by the former company's patents, it is reported the Minerals Separation Company will press for an injunction restraining the Miami Copper Company, also, from using the processes, and will also ask for an accounting to determine the profits due from Butte and Superior, the Miami Copper Company and several others for their unauthorized use. The sums that may be collected are said to run far up in the millions.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Ransome Concrete Machinery Company of New York, a concern of twenty-five years' standing, has reorganized under the laws of New Jersey, increasing its capital stock to $1,000,000, of which half is in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and half in common stock, in order to enlarge its output and facilities.

Arthur Lipper & Co. have opened a branch office at 8 East Forty-third Street, discontinuing their office at 621 Broadway.

The local agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has received a cable from London announcing that the Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. a year, subject to audit.

The New York Telephone Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission for authority to issue $25,000,000 of common stock to discharge outstanding demand notes and for other purposes.

Wheatley, Matchett & Co., Inc., have dissolved by mutual consent, closing the firm's books Aug. 31. William Wheatley will continue business in his own name, and Charles C. Matchett will become a member of the firm of Markoe, Morgan & Co.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell $4,000,000 of two-year 6 per cent. notes through a syndicate headed by the National City Company and the Guaranty Trust Company.

The Sub-Treasury transferred yesterday another $1,200,000 in gold to San Francisco to cover the shipment of an equal amount to Japan. Expectation is that several more shipments of this nature will be made in the near future before the embargo on gold exports is imposed from Washington.

The Republic Motor Truck Company is offering stockholders of record Aug. 31 the subscription rights to 23,675 shares of new common stock at $35 a share, on the basis of one share of new stock for every three shares of common now held. The original issue of Republic stock was put out without par value.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a booklet designed to assist the exporter in dealing with problems created by the Government licensing and embargo regulations.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	29	31	Do pf	15½	16½
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos	80	95
Bingham	12¼	12¾	Jerome V	1⅛	1⅜
Regole	50	75	La Rose	45	55
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	37	39
Boston Ely	70	80	Mex Met	32	34
Bost & M.	62	64	Molawe T.	40	50
Butte & L.	17	18	New Balt	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Dour.	75	100
Butte & A.	1⅞	2⅛	N U Bing.	40	50
Calaveras	3	4½	Nixon	38	38
Crown Res.	25	30	N Cornelia	17	17¾
Con Aris.	2⅛	2⅜	N Z & L.	38	38
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Champ C.	5	7	Oneco	46	46
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2⅜	Onondaga	32	35
Cal Corbin.	1	2	Pion Con.	1⅞	2⅛
El & B B.	2⅜	2¾	Pond Herc.	2¾	4
Earl Eagle	17	20	Rilla	4	5
Fortuna	5	6	*S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	2	5	*S W M.	1⅝	2
Gila C.	16½	17¼	Truro	1½	1¾
Houghton	50	75	U V Ext.	35½	36½
Homa Oil	1⅛	1¼	Vic Ming.	1⅛	1¼
Humboldt	80	85	Yukon	2	2¼
Iron Cap	15⅝	16⅝			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97	98½	4s, registered, 1925	106	106½
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	97	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, registered, 1946	80	87	3s, Panama, '61, reg	80	87
3s, coupon, 1946	80	87	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	80	87
3s, convertible, 1947	80	86			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101½	101¾	101½	4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4½s June, 1965	101½	102	101¾	4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½
4½s Nov., 1957	101½	102¼	101¾	3½s Nov., 1954	83	84	83
4½s Mar., 1963	101½	102	101	3½s May, 1954	83	84	83
4½s May, 1957	101½	102⅛	101⅝	3½s Nov., 1955	82	..	82
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s April, 1966	97¼	97½	97⅜				
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97	97½	97	4½s 1924-1932	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼	97½	97¼	4½s 1918-1923	4.25	4.10	4.40
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅛	97½	97⅛	4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅛	97½	97⅛	4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4s May, 1959	93¾	94	93¾	4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94	93¾	4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s May, 1957	93¾	94	93¾	3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	92¾	3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov., 1955	93	94	92¾	3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	95	3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	‡Air Reduc.,	90	86	87½
400	‡Beth. St'l B., w. i.	106¼	106	106
3,500	‡ Do rights.	2⅜	2	3
100	‡Car L. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	Carwen Steel	10½	10	10½
2,000	Chev. Motor, w. i.	79	70	75
200	‡Cities Serv., v. t. ctfs.	28½	28½	28½
4,800	Curtiss Aero.	40	38½	38½
250	Emer. Phon.	6⅝	6	6½
100	Eve.-Hea., Inc.	24	24	24
300	Key. T. & R.	14¼	14	14
800	‡LakeTor.Bt.	6⅛	*5¾	6
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	114	111	111

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ill. Pipe L.	222	218	218
20	Prairie P. L.	245	245	245
1,200	‡Allen Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	‡Ark. Pet.	48	46	47
1,800	‡Bost. O. & G.	2	1⅞	2
52,000	‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros.)	88	81	88
325	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros.)	41	40	41
2,800	‡Cosden Oil	10¼	10	10¼
6,400	‡†Crosby P., (a pros.)	60	56	56
2,700	Cum. P. & R	1	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	10⅝	10	10¼
6,500	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅝	⅞
2,800	‡Gem. O. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	‡Federal Oil	4½	4¼	4½
7,100	‡Friar Oil	⅞	⅝	⅞
4,200	‡Glen'k Oil	12	11½	12
15,000	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	¾	⅝	¾
300	‡K.-Wyo. Oil	8¼	8	8
1,200	‡Lost C. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	82	80	81¾
4,000	Met. Pet'm	1⅛	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,300	Acme C. H.	2	1⅞	2
500	‡Al.Std.Cop.	28	28	28
3,000	‡Ariz.-Corn., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	‡Atlanta	12½	12	12
1,150	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
6,300	†Bos. & Mon.	65	61	62
5,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
1,700	Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Butte-N. Y.	1	1	1
4,700	‡Caledonia	70	66	69
14,600	‡Cal. & Jer.	2	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	Canada Cop.	24½	23½	24⅛
12,000	‡ Do rights	3	2	2
1,000	‡Cashboy	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,750	‡Coco R. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Cons. Cop. Sd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,200	‡Con. G. M. O.	60	50	60
1,000	‡Con.-H'st'd.	¼	¼	¼
1,700	Cress.Con.G.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
9,500	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	‡Fort. Con.	24	21	22
3,500	‡Goldf. Con.	52	50	51
1,000	‡Gt. Bend	12	12	12
1,000	‡Greenm. M.	¾	¾	¾
650	Hecla Min.	9½	9	9½
20,000	‡Hock. V. Gs	9½	9½	9½
400	‡Ind. Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	‡Iron Blos.	1	⅞	⅞
7,900	‡Jim Butler	88	86	87
2,500	‡Jerome Ver.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Jumbo Ext	28	26	27
2,000	‡Jun.M.of N. M., (a pros.)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
8,520	‡†Kewanas.	13	12	12
1,000	‡Lake Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,500	‡†Magma Cop.	24	22	24
2,500	‡Magnate	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡MarshMin.	15	15	15
2,000	Mason Val.	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
4,000	‡McK.-Dar.	65	62	63
1,300	‡Milford Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	‡Mogul Min.	70	70	70
2,250	‡Monst.Chief	⅞	⅝	⅞
3,400	‡Moth. Lode	82	80	81
100	‡Nancy H'ks Montana	⅞	⅞	⅞
18,000	‡Nat. Lead	19	15	16
5,000	‡Nat.Z.& L.	40	37	38
700	Nicklas Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	‡OhioCop.new	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,900	‡Perl'd Con.	32	28	28
200	‡RayHercules	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,000	‡Rex Con.	17	16	17
200	‡RichmondM. M. & R.	56	56	56
3,200	‡Tech. Mines	52	50	52
200	‡SantaR.Dev.	4	4	4
2,500	Sil.Kg.of Ariz.	½	½	½
200	Sil.King Con.	4	4	4
800	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300	‡Successo	22	20	20
300	SuperiorCop., v. t. ctfs.	80	79	80
200	Tono. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
450	Tono. Min.	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2,500	‡Troy-Ariz.	19	18	19
400	United-Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
90	Unit. East'n	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	‡U. S.Tung.	27	27	27
500	‡Utah Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	‡Utah Nat.	90	85	88
3,500	‡UticaMines	28	27	28
1,600	‡W.End Con.	69	67	67
30,500	‡W.Gas Ext.	32	28	32
17,000	W.Caps Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡W.CrossCop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡WilbertMin.	50	50	50
9,500	‡Yerington	22	21	22

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	‡Beth.Stl.5s 2-yr. notes	98¼	98¼	98¼
145,000	‡Can.Gold.5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
35,000	‡Can.Nor.6s, w. i	99⅛	99	99⅛
5,000	‡Gt.Nor.3-yr. 5%cnts., w.i.	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5	6	5	6
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug.	8	10	15	10
Am. Stove	35	45	35	45
Do 1st pf.	98	98	98	98
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Am. Writ. P.	3	5	3¼	5
Atlantic Stel.	140	170	140	160
Boyd Motors, (a prospect)	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Br. Am. Tob., ordinary	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
Br.-Am. Tob., Ord. B.	18	18½	18	18½
Butt. Judson.	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel.	95	98	95	98
Charcoal Iron	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Char. I. pf.	6	6½	6	6½
Chalm. Mot.	5	9	7	10
Do pf.	40	55	45	60
Cities Service	28	28¼	28	28¼
Con. Motors	5	10	5	10
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	75	82	78	82
Eastern Steel.	122	127	122	127
Electric Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Everett-Hean.	22¾	24¾	23⅝	24⅝
Falls Motors.	7	9	7	9
Free. T. B.	43	45	43½	46
Grant M.Cp.	4¼	5¼	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	4	5	4	5
Hendee Mfg.	84	89	84	89
Holy Sugar.	58	60	58	60
Do pf.	101	102	101	102
Interco.Rub.	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Int. Ag. pf.	75	85	75	85
Int. T. Corp.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Do pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Bze.pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key.T.& R.pf.	14	15	14	15
Kresge	97	102	97	102
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	7	9	8	9
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	58	55	58
Lukens Steel.	39	43	39	43
Do pf.	101	103	101	103
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
N. Y. Ship.	41	43¼	40	45
Peerless T. M.	13	16	13	16
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. T. rights	¼	½	¼	½
Smith (A. O.)	85	..	85	86
Do pf.	91	92¼	91	92¼
St. Jo. Lead	18½	19	19	20
St. L., R. Mt. & Pacif	32½	34¼	32½	34¼
Todd Sygards.	80	85	85	85
Triangle Film.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
S. L. & H.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
World Film.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Wright-M. pf.	48	55	48	55
Zinc Concen.	1⅝	2⅜	1⅝	2⅜
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12	16
Bender.Farm.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Houston Oil.	17	19	17	19
Inter. Pet.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
Keystone Con.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Knick. Wyo.	4	4½	4	4½
Nat. Oil & R.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
N.O. & R.pf.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
Ok. Oil pf.	45	47	45	47
Pan-Am. Pet.	50	51	50	51
Pawhuska Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Penn Tuolumne	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1
Pa. Gasoline	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pierce Oil	12	18	12	18
Sinclair Gulf.	24	26	24	26
Savoy Oil	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½
MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska-Br	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Aust. Amax.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Bing. Min.	12	12½	12	12½
Booth	7	8	7	8
Cashboy	7	8	7	8
Gila Copper	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
Gold. Merger.	5	6	5	7
Hecla Min.	45	44	44	44
Mogul Min.	60	72	66	72
Natl. Leas.	21	24	21	24

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid	
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19¼	19¼	
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925	
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	98	95	
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390	
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	
Continental Oil	580	600	575	
Crescent Pipe Line	35	39	37	
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	*155	
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	210	
Galena Signal Oil	150	155	150	
Galena S. O. pf.	135	142	138	
Illinois Pipe Line	215	220	220	
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	99	
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	12¾	12⅛	
National Transit	14	16	14	
N. Y. Transit	190	210	200	
Northern Pipe Line	100	105	100	
Ohio Oil	840	850	845	
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	42	47	45	
Prairie O. & G.	535	545	530	
Prairie Pipe Line	255	265	250	
Solar Refining	850	880	855	
Southern Pipe Line	198	203	198	
South. Penn. Oil	315	320	320	
S. W. Pen.	107	113	107	
Stand. Oil of Cal.	242	245	240	
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	760	750	
Stand. Oil of Kan.	530	550	530	
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	365	345	
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	510	500	
Stand. Oil of N. J.	560	565	567	
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	275	270	
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	455	445	
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	
Union Tank	95	100	95	
Vacuum Oil	385	395	390	
Washington Oil	50	55	50	

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	40	44	42
American Brass	280	290	295
Atlas Powder	170	176	170
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	121	123	122
Bliss	475	525	475
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	850	450	850
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Pound's P.	160	170	160
Colt's Arms	98	108	98
Du Pont	280	285	250
Do old com.	104	106	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	267	277	255
Do pf	114	117	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond	145	152	150
Scovill Mfg.	560	590	600
Winchester Arms	800	1000	800

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	109	112	109
Do pf	91	97	95
Conley Foil	250	260	270
J. S. Young	153	160	150
Do pf	100	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	205	210	205
Do pf	99	102	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	220	215
R. J. Reynolds	575	625	600
Do pf	111	118	111¼

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
50	Am. Light & Traction	280	277	280	281
210	Cities Service	263	255	260	261
200	Cities Service pf.	84¼	83½	83¾	84¼
2,500	Cities Service new	29¾	28	28¾	28½
25	Empire Dist. El. pf.	84	84	84	86
200	Pacific Gas & Elec.	53¾	53	53	53¾

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	20	Miss. River Power	10½	14
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74	Miss. River Power pf.	35	39
Am. Gas & Electric	113	119	Northern Ohio Electric	50	55
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	46	48	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	71	75
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	106	108	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	65	66	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	82	85	Northern States Power.	87	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Nor. States Power pf.	96	98
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern Texas Electric	54	57¼
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7	74	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	78	82
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	68	70	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. part.	20	23	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	88	89
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12	Pine Bluff Ty p. c. pf.	96	98
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	80	85	Pub. Serv. Inv. pf.	75	80
Carolina Power & Light	34	35	Republic Ry. & Light.	34	35
Carolina P. & L. pf.	94	98	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	64	66
Colorado Power	25	28	Southern Cal. Edison	86	89
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	South. Cal. Edison pf.	102	105
Commonwealth P. & L.	47	50	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Commonwealth P. & L. pf.	76	77	Standard Gas & Elec.	8½	10
Conn. Power pf.	92	95	Standard Gas & El. pf.	34	35
Consumers' P. pf.	91	94	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	6	8
Dayton Power & L. pf.	89	91	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	28	29
Duluth Edison	72	78	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Eastern Texas Electric	55	59	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	91	94
Eastern Tex. Elec. pf.	80	85	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	100	United Gas Improv.	80	80¼
Electric Properties	..	59	United Light & Rys.	40	41
El Paso Electric	101	104	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	70	71
El Paso Electric pf.	92	95	Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf.	81¾	84
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	West P. Tr. & W. P.	12	16
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	45	49	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. Penn. P. pf.	100	106
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power	14	15
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	95½	98	Western Power pf.	54	56
Interstate Electric	38	43	Wisconsin Edison	42	47
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98¼	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	72	78	Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89¼	92¼
Appa. Power 5s, 1932

NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS DENY BUYING B. & M.

File Answer in $165,000,000 Suit Against Morgan's Executors and Others.

Having failed to procure the dismissal of the $165,000,000 restitution suit instituted in the Federal District Court by five of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company against the company, its former officers and Directors, an answer was filed yesterday by J. Pierpont Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as executors of the will of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, and Mr. Ledyard as individual defendants.

The complaint was filed on Aug. 30 of last year. It charged the defendants with conspiracy, among the specific charges being the loss to the railroad company of $133,000,000 by the alleged unlawful purchase of various corporations, and the loss of $2,000,000 in revenue by injury to the freight and passenger business, and by the expenditure of money in acquiring newspapers, influencing action of bills pending in the Legislature, &c.

The answer denies the charge in the complaint that the New Haven Company or any of its subsidiary companies ever acquired any control of the Boston & Albany Railroad or the Metropolitan or Eastern Steamship Companies. Continuing the answer, Mr. Rockefeller explained that prior to June 30, 1915, the then Board of Directors of the defendant company advised with counsel concerning the acts of former Directors and whether an action for restitution should be begun against them.

He said that it was decided not to begin such an action because the litigation was sure to be very expensive, complicated, and would probably be barren of any good result. This action, it was said, was thereafter indorsed by a vote representing 950,000 shares of stock out of a total of 1,000,000. Asa T. French, on behalf of the defendants, presented a resolution calling upon the Directors to bring a suit for restitution, and this was defeated, Mr. Rockefeller said, by proxies owning 925,154 shares of stock. Then the Directors, whose action had been indorsed by the stockholders, were re-elected. For these reasons the defendants ask that the suit be dismissed.

The five plaintiffs are Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James F. Ray, and Mary M. Clark. They own a total of 1,056 shares of stock.

BOND AVERAGES.

AUGUST, 1917.

FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 1	82.67	—.04	Aug. 17	82.61	—.10
Aug. 2	82.71	+.04	Aug. 18	82.56	—.05
Aug. 3	82.74	—.03	Aug. 20	82.49	—.07
Aug. 4	Ex. closed		Aug. 21	82.33	—.16
Aug. 6	82.78	+.04	Aug. 22	82.25	—.08
Aug. 7	82.75	—.03	Aug. 23	82.24	—.01
Aug. 8	82.77	+.02	Aug. 24	82.16	—.08
Aug. 9	82.78	+.01	Aug. 25	82.14	+.02
Aug. 10	82.81	+.03	Aug. 27	82.14	
Aug. 11	82.79	—.02	Aug. 28	81.96	—.18
Aug. 13	82.77	—.02	Aug. 29	81.93	—.03
Aug. 14	82.74	—.03	Aug. 30	81.91	—.02
Aug. 15	82.73	—.01	Aug. 31	81.89	—.03
Aug. 16	82.71	—.02			

Range for August.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	83.48	Jan. 10	81.89	Aug. 31	81.89
1916	88.18	Nov. 27	86.18	Apr. 29	88.04
1915	92.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	88.97
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chalmers Motor Corporation.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION will be held on the 10th day of September, 1917, at the hour of P. M., at Room 1501, No. 24 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed increase of its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 600,000 shares without any nominal or par value, to $7,000,000, to consist of 532,000 shares without any nominal or par value, and 44,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $100 each, and as to dividends of $8.00 per share per annum, and the issuance and disposition of such stock, and for the purpose of approving the leasing of the plant and assets of Chalmers Motor Company to Maxwell Motor Company, Incorporated, for a term of 5 years, and to approve the issuance by the Chalmers Motor Company of $3,150,000, principal amount of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Notes, secured by its real estate, plant and assets, and to approve the action of the Board of Directors taken at a meeting held on August 23, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, August 25th, 1917.

HUGH CHALMERS,
President.
WILLIAM P. KISER,
Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Va., September 1, 1917.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Southern Railway Company for the purpose of electing Directors and approving the action taken by the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Washington, Hildebrandt, Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, October 9, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, September 11, 1917, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 10, 1917.

F. S. WYNN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Least Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 437 Eleventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2 o'clock on the fourth day of September, 1917, for the election of Directors of the corporation to hold office until the second Monday in June, 1918, or until the respective successors shall be elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, August 23rd, 1917.

(Signed) NEW YORK LAST CO.,
D. K. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, Noon. G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the stockholders of the MONONGALIA COAL LANDS COMPANY, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, held at New York, in the State of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED—That the Monongalia Coal Lands Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrender its charter and corporate franchises. The Board of Directors will, after the payment of all the indebtedness of the company, divide the remaining assets, being the stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company derived from the sale of the property and assets of the Monongalia Coal Lands Company to The Davis Coal and Coke Company, among the stockholders of the Monongalia Coal Lands Company pro rata for their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided."

"SECOND—That the President or Vice President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal place of business of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice as provided by law."

Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1917. E. B. KIRK,
Vice President of said Corporation.

Attest: C. F. Differ, Asst. Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MEAD-HARTLEY COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 29th day of August, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

AUGUST TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of August aggregated 11,505,464 shares, a decrease of 1,622,281 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 3,097,787 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total was 883,758 shares on the 31st, and the smallest, 254,515 shares, on the 1st. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 156,565 shares on the 11th, and the minimum 102,617 shares on the 18th.

Transactions in August and the eight months of this year, as compared with corresponding periods back to 1889, are here presented:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1917	11,505,464	125,968,464
1916	14,603,251	110,824,918
1915	20,418,386	97,004,854
1914	Exch. closed	45,989,158
1913	6,081,344	57,270,222
1912	8,967,146	85,531,972
1911	15,042,408	74,123,566
1910	10,570,190	122,073,090
1909	24,314,021	136,434,061
1908	18,845,996	117,218,193
1907	14,502,813	143,759,112
1906	21,723,545	196,113,553
1905	20,253,170	170,912,790
1904	12,438,270	75,208,720
1903	14,494,776	111,442,918
1902	14,317,393	118,185,670
1901	16,771,312	202,400,643
1900	4,006,895	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,801,166
1898	12,014,843	69,214,728
1897	11,456,804	43,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,178,078
1895	5,281,776	42,401,640
1894	5,041,247	32,840,359
1893	4,902,415	57,819,003
1892	5,474,142	54,668,764
1891	5,761,006	38,250,400
1890	3,980,200	35,286,840
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous amounted to a par value of $23,336,500; of Government bonds to $43,412,000, and of City bonds to $382,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $67,147,000, an increase of $3,310,900, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of $17,577,800, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest trading was on the 31st, when the sales were $3,341,000, and the lightest on the 27th, with transactions in $1,635,500. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $1,524,000 on the 18th, and the minimum total was $891,500 on the 25th.

Bond dealings for the month and the eight months of the year, with comparisons, were:

BONDS.

	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1917	$67,147,000	*$635,621,450
1916	84,719,300	691,085,550
1915	73,050,000	524,740,200
1914	Exch. closed	425,661,100
1913	29,412,500	346,350,750
1912	44,672,000	500,358,000
1911	47,946,000	574,440,500
1910	81,039,000	436,770,500
1909	115,302,500	934,142,700
1908	82,647,300	808,500,820
1907	30,152,500	293,547,600
1906	55,861,000	488,878,300
1905	58,111,000	724,269,280
1904	68,454,500	436,697,400
1903	51,555,800	350,942,250
1902	53,587,500	612,871,900
1901	69,821,700	723,208,420
1900	20,105,200	334,095,400
1899	49,092,410	651,268,000
1898	73,917,300	544,049,440
1897	73,338,450	340,948,000
1896	18,492,000	252,235,000
1895	46,405,700	348,052,120
1894	36,332,300	235,744,520
1893	36,517,400	252,428,300
1892	29,553,800	371,069,400
1891	34,165,000	208,465,800
1890	16,240,300	237,157,960
1889	18,049,600	254,250,874

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

AUGUST, 1917.

RAILROADS, (25 Stocks.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg'e.
Aug. 1	81.02	80.55	80.88	+.28
Aug. 2	81.39	80.89	81.15	+.27
Aug. 3	81.79	81.04	81.33	+.18
Aug. 4	Exchange closed.			
Aug. 6	82.07	81.44	81.77	+.44
Aug. 7	81.89	81.19	81.55	—.22
Aug. 8	81.49	80.27	80.42	—1.13
Aug. 9	81.03	80.25	80.83	+.41
Aug. 10	80.87	80.12	80.40	—.43
Aug. 11	80.63	80.20	80.41	+.01
Aug. 13	81.16	80.40	80.93	+.52
Aug. 14	81.26	80.36	80.41	—.52
Aug. 15	80.78	80.15	80.54	+.13
Aug. 16	80.61	79.78	79.99	—.55
Aug. 17	80.16	79.59	79.86	—.13
Aug. 18	79.90	79.72	79.78	—.08
Aug. 20	79.69	79.57	79.37	—.41
Aug. 21	79.51	78.59	78.84	—.63
Aug. 22	78.74	77.40	77.62	—1.22
Aug. 23	77.50	76.96	77.11	—.51
Aug. 24	78.59	77.76	78.81	+1.20
Aug. 25	78.97	78.11	78.38	+.07
Aug. 27	69.16	68.84	68.94	—9.44
Aug. 28	68.77	68.28	68.32	—.62
Aug. 29	68.37	68.20	68.28	—.04
Aug. 30	68.26	67.58	67.68	—.60
Aug. 31	67.98	67.49	67.80	—.18

INDUSTRIALS, (25 Stocks.)

Aug. 1	91.46	90.73	91.26	+.64
Aug. 2	92.11	91.27	91.68	+.42
Aug. 3	92.06	91.46	91.88	+.20
Aug. 4	Exchange closed.			
Aug. 6	93.26	92.19	92.75	+.87
Aug. 7	92.81	91.81	92.21	—.54
Aug. 8	91.93	89.97	90.17	—2.04
Aug. 9	91.09	89.74	90.80	+.63
Aug. 10	90.97	89.88	90.81	—.49
Aug. 11	90.67	89.94	90.83	+.02
Aug. 13	91.42	90.86	91.17	+.34
Aug. 14	91.66	89.98	90.22	—.95
Aug. 15	90.84	89.81	90.49	+.27
Aug. 16	90.84	89.25	89.65	—.84
Aug. 17	90.12	89.43	89.85	+.20
Aug. 18	89.88	89.60	89.67	—.18
Aug. 20	89.74	89.00	89.41	—.26
Aug. 21	89.69	88.38	88.89	—.52
Aug. 22	88.86	88.57	88.06	—1.83
Aug. 23	87.62	85.62	86.02	—.84
Aug. 24	88.14	87.06	87.70	+1.68
Aug. 25	87.95	87.43	87.78	+.08
Aug. 27	88.02	87.04	87.91	+.13
Aug. 28	87.14	84.88	84.97	—2.29
Aug. 29	85.14	83.78	84.65	—.32
Aug. 30	84.73	83.13	83.54	—1.11
Aug. 31	83.56	81.49	82.54	—1.00

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 Stocks.)

Aug. 1	70.58	70.37	70.50	+.18
Aug. 2	70.68	70.51	70.62	+.12
Aug. 3	70.92	70.62	70.79	+.17
Aug. 4	Exchange closed.			
Aug. 6	70.88	70.72	70.79	
Aug. 7	70.98	70.57	70.89	+.10
Aug. 8	71.05	70.53	70.67	—.22
Aug. 9	70.97	70.79	70.87	+.20
Aug. 10	70.97	70.37	70.50	—.37
Aug. 11	70.60	70.47	70.50	
Aug. 13	70.90	70.44	70.70	+.20
Aug. 14	70.97	70.55	70.60	—.10
Aug. 15	70.73	70.49	70.60	

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg'e.
Aug. 16	70.68	70.21	70.33	—.27
Aug. 17	70.21	69.75	69.87	—.46
Aug. 18	69.94	69.84	69.89	+.02
Aug. 20	69.84	69.14	69.34	—.55
Aug. 21	69.33	68.62	68.80	—.54
Aug. 22	68.82	68.09	68.28	—.52
Aug. 23	68.49	67.81	68.20	—.08
Aug. 24	69.04	68.45	68.92	+.72
Aug. 25	70.00	68.60	68.98	+.06
Aug. 27	78.59	77.94	78.10	—.28
Aug. 28	77.95	76.58	76.64	—1.46
Aug. 29	76.75	75.96	76.34	—.19
Aug. 30	76.49	75.60	75.76	—.70
Aug. 31	76.77	74.49	75.17	—.59

August Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	81.05	8	67.49	31	67.80
1916	81.29	22	77.99	8	
1915	78.76	11	69.39	23	72.09
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	83.79	13	80.89	1	82.58
1912	96.94	14	93.55	1	84.91

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	93.26	8	81.49	31	82.54
1916	98.21	23	88.62	8	
1915	85.25	17	76.96	28	83.00
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	89.90	29	56.77	2	59.65
1912	72.37	14	70.29	1	71.94

COMBINED.

1917	82.07	8	74.48	31	75.17
1916	89.72	28	83.45	3	
1915	81.25	17	73.15	28	77.54
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	71.65	13	68.83	2	71.11
1912	84.63	14	81.92	1	83.47

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.22	Jan. 2	67.49	Aug. 31	67.80
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	92.84	Mar. 6	64.61	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.85	Feb. 16	81.50
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 25	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1917	99.74	Jan. 4	81.49	Aug. 31	82.54
1916	110.15	Nov. 20	86.90	Feb. 29	95.67
1915	100.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	87.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	58.84
1912	74.50	Sep. 25	61.74	Feb. 1	68.13
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	74.49	Aug. 31	75.17
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.30	Jan. 23	57.41	July 30	60.29
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.37	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BOSTON & MAINE.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
July gross	$5,217,679	$4,719,795	*$497,884
Net aft. taxes	1,233,292	1,508,021	274,729
Sur. aft. chgs	298,031	581,070	313,928
7 mos. gross	33,297,297	$1,160,918	*2,106,879
Net aft. taxes	5,704,698	8,754,896	3,049,998
Def. aft. chgs	813,608	*2,419,700	*3,233,317

*Increase. †Surplus.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
July gross	148,761	142,288	116,065
Net aft. taxes	26,485	41,174	15,706
Sur. aft. chgs	54,138	35,143	21,921
7 mos. gross	977,012	985,413	790,590
Net aft. taxes	181,518	220,447	70,742
Sur. aft. chgs	388,817	341,286	107,176

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July gross	924,960	$47,097	90,262
Net aft. taxes	224,981	226,807	*1,876
Total income	237,202	201,006	36,196
7 mos. gross	6,065,883	6,042,083	23,752
Net aft. taxes	1,896,856	1,661,249	*204,893
Total income	1,859,061	1,411,928	*52,867

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, East and West, for July—

Lines East:	1917.	Increase.
Total operating rev.	$30,187,055	$4,136,927
Total oper. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	22,351,080	3,798,404
Railway oper. income	7,786,634	506,523
Jan. 1 to July 31:		
Total operating rev.	185,557,413	18,789,153
Total oper. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	149,054,278	24,041,250
Railway oper. income	35,908,184	*5,252,103
Lines West:		
Total operating rev.	14,886,764	1,870,577
Total oper. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	10,727,002	1,704,854
Railway oper. income	3,659,762	*165,777
Jan. 1 to July 31:		
Total operating rev.	90,640,068	7,976,885
Total oper. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	75,498,007	12,173,004
Railway oper. income	15,147,060	*4,196,679
Lines East and West:		
Total operating rev.	44,524,419	5,697,506
Total oper. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	33,078,022	5,484,790
Railway oper. income	11,446,396	212,746
Jan. 1 to July 31:		
Total operating rev.	276,197,502	26,765,830
Total op. expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c	225,147,285	37,214,321
Railway oper. income	51,050,215	*10,448,782

*Decrease.

Per cent. of return on property investment system, East and West, for the twelve months ended July 31, 1917, 5.07; 1916, 6.09; 1915, 5.92; 1914, 5.90; 1913, 4.75; 1912, 4.97; 1911, 4.84.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
July gross	7,884,061	5,843,499	4,779,826
Net aft. taxes	1,850,589	1,022,661	861,297
7 mos. gross	48,964,124	40,608,478	34,866,548
Net aft. taxes	11,602,555	8,270,513	8,116,205

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July gross	1,521,626	1,272,522	249,106
Net aft. taxes	310,331	123,002	187,369
7 mos. gross	10,099,748	8,676,278	1,423,469
Net aft. taxes	3,260,576	2,591,408	669,168

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
86 week Aug.	172,001	152,518	19,483
Jan. 1-Aug. 28	4,885,705	3,712,588	678,117

VIRGINIA RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Yeas.
July gross	951,915	688,244	263,671
Net aft. taxes	470,328	306,585	163,773
7 mos. gross	6,316,627	4,906,958	1,409,669
Net aft. taxes	2,853,764	2,355,548	497,916

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
July gross	1,474,860	1,006,683	650,789
Net aft. taxes	306,690	228,601	145,802
7 mos. gross	9,028,579	7,558,874	6,685,441
Net aft. taxes	2,026,463	1,883,822	1,583,088

Public Utilities.

American Light and Power reports for these subsidiaries:

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July gross	110,391	108,105	2,286
Net after taxes	22,858	42,960	*20,102
Sur. after chgs	1265	24,927	*23,662
12 mos. gross	1,707,794	1,471,636	236,158
Net after taxes	512,009	572,236	*59,347
Sur. after chgs	273,657	502,306	*28,649
Bal. aft. pf div	140,657	232,708	*92,049

†Deficit. *Decrease.

PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July gross	117,812	97,768	20,054
Net after taxes	56,409	46,206	10,291
Sur. after chgs	29,928	18,667	11,261
12 mos. gross	1,810,674	1,261,653	49,021
Net after taxes	620,918	616,181	4,737
Sur. after chgs	252,562	256,108	*3,541
Bal. aft. pf div	152,562	156,103	*3,541

*Decrease.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
July gross	158,597	122,486	18,111
Net after taxes	75,478	62,738	12,740
Sur. after chgs	39,409	29,615	9,794
12 mos. gross	1,558,635	1,440,782	112,853
Net after taxes	778,716	721,422	1,057,294
Sur. after chgs	360,662	327,984	32,708
Bal. aft. pf div	185,692	152,984	32,708

COMBINED EARNINGS.—

July gross	853,732	768,444	85,288
Net after taxes	502,888	539,505	13,383
Sur. after chgs	169,077	191,271	*22,194
Bal. aft. pf div	71,523	112,765	*41,241
12 mos. gross	10,928,672	9,909,474	1,057,298
Net after taxes	4,749,019	4,560,805	188,217
Sur. after chgs	2,799,295	2,818,098	*16,740
Bal. aft. pf div	1,708,409	1,908,488	*114,080

*Decrease.

CHANGES ON NEW HAVEN.

General Manager Bardo Becomes Assistant to Road's President.

A considerable shake-up in the executive offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has just been announced. Clinton L. Bardo has been promoted from General Manager to assistant to the President; G. W. Wildin from General Mechanical Superintendent to General Manager; G. O. Hammond from Assistant to General Mechanical Superintendent to that office, and W. L. Bean, who has been acting as assistant to the President, becomes Assistant General Mechanical Superintendent.

The changes are to take effect today. Mr. Bardo, in his new office, will continue in general charge of the operating department, and the general object of the changes is to relieve the President's office and General Manager's office of burdensome detail.

Mr. Bardo has been General Manager of the New Haven since Feb. 15, 1913. He began his railroad career as a telegrapher for the Pennsylvania in 1885, and his entire service has been with three roads, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, and the New Haven. Mr. Wildin has been General Mechanical Superintendent of the New Haven since last May, and Mr. Hammond his assistant the same length of time. Mr. Bean has been assistant to the President since July, 1916.

HIGH COSTS HIT PENN. R. R.

Revenue Grows $26,765,539 and Expenses $37,214,322 in Six Months.

The report of earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of July and for the six months' period ended July 31, 1917, just published, shows an increase in net operating income for the month of $212,746, but a decrease for the six months of $10,448,782. As with practically every other big railroad system to report on its current earnings, the December figures show a tremendous increase in operating expenses, which is responsible for the decrease in income.

Thus the total operating revenue for all lines, both east and west of Pittsburg, comprised in the Pennsylvania system, for the six months' period, was $276,197,502, and for the month of July was $44,524,419. These amounts represented increases of $26,765,539 and $5,697,506, respectively. But in the same periods operating expenses increased by $37,214,322 in the six months' period, and $5,484,759 in the month of June alone.

The increase, both in gross and in operating expenses, was far more marked in the lines east of Pittsburgh, which for the six months' period showed increases of nearly $19,000,000 in total operating revenue, but of $24,000,000 in operating expenses. The net earnings for the entire system for the twelve months ended July 31, 1917, amounted to 5.07 per cent. on the total investment, against 6.09 per cent. in 1916, but even this was better than the showing in any of the five previous years.

Offer California Highway Bonds.

A syndicate headed by the National City Company, the Equitable Trust Company, and E. H. Rollins & Sons has purchased and is offering $1,750,000 of State of California 4½ per cent. gold highway bonds of varying maturities, at prices to yield 4.35 per cent. on the investment. These bonds are exempt from the Federal income tax, are eligible as security for postal savings deposits, and are legal investments for savings banks and trustees in New York State, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The same syndicate is also offering $1,000,000 Pierce County (Washington) army post 5 per cent. bonds of different maturities at prices to yield 4.50 per cent. These bonds are legal investments for savings banks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Income Return Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has extended for three months, or until Nov. 1, 1917, the operation of the decision of April 5, 1917, which granted an extension of time in which to file returns of income for 1916 by non-resident alien individuals and corporations and American citizens residing or travelling abroad. In all such cases there is required to be attached to the return a statement of the reasons for the delay, and if an extension of time beyond Nov. 1, 1917, is necessary, it is required that an application be made in each particular case, with a statement for the reasons for the request.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle s. e. to s. winds.

S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat., warmer in e. Sun. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. probably showers; gentle s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers Sun. in n.; gentle s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Sat., cooler on Lake Superior, and cooler in interior; fresh s. e. winds, becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Showers late Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle s. to s. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by showers in afternoon or night in n. and w.; warmer Sat. in e. Sun. fair and cooler, except possibly showers in e.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. probably fair, cooler in e. and s.

Wis.—Showers Sat.; cooler in w. and at night in e. Sun. fair and cooler.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler in e. and s. Sat.; rising temperature Sun. in w.

Iowa—Cloudy and cooler Sat., probably showers in e. and s. Sun. fair; cooler in extreme e.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. and in extreme w. Sat.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably showers in s. w.; cooler in s. e. Sat.; rising temperature Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; possibly showers. Sun. cloudy in e., probably showers in w.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably local showers Sat. afternoon or night; cooler in n. and w. Sat. and in e. e. Sun.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled, probably showers in n.; cooler.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; cooler Sun.

W. Tex.—Sat. cloudy; showers and cooler in the Pan Handle. Sat. cloudy; showers, except in s. e.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

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Alpha	.04	Jacket	.09
Alta	.05	Jupiter	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.06
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.08
Choller	.04	Sierra Nevada	.07
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.31
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah	.02
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Many sights, many pleasures, as you sail the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return aboard the big

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Restaurant. Music. Lunch Room

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Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

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Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist, New York Transfer Co., and American Express Co. offices.

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TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 6:30 P. M. Music.
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NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 3:30 P. M., from Pier 35, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Frank Tourist Co., Passenger Agts., 398 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4530.

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By water, surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Literature. Dellevie's Tours, 1476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7170.

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Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
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Every Sunday and Labor Day
Rain or Shine
80-MILE SAIL
A Vast Amusement Park on Long Island Sound with Spacious Playgrounds, fine Bathing Beach and Restaurant.
Round-trip Fare $1.00.
Steamer "MONTAUK"
Lve. ft. East 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
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Excellent Music and Lunch Counter on Steamer.

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Str. Chester W. Chapin to New London
Mondays Only, to Sept. 10th, incl.
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Due New London 5.15 P. M., Connecting for Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramic Folder on request.
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Good Music. Restaurant. Luncheon. Franklin St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. Same Trip Labor Day.
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RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank; WEEKDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., Pier 74, 8:30 am; 2:45 pm; Battery, 8:55 am; 3:15 pm; SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Franklin St., 1:45; Battery, 2:15 pm. Sundays & Labor Day Lv. Franklin St. 8:30, 9:15; Battery 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service.	A. M. Po'keepsie Service.	P. M. Kingst'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	8.40	9.40	1.45
West 42d St.	8.00	10.00	2.00
West 129th St.	9.20	10.20	2.20
Yonkers	9.45	10.50	2.45
Bear Mountain	—	*12.30	*4.30
West Point	—	*1.00	*5.00
Cornwall	—	*1.25	5.25
Newburgh	*12.15	*1.45	6.45
Poughkeepsie	*1.10	*2.35	6.45
Kingston	2.10	—	7.45
Catskill	3.25	—	—
Hudson	3.40	—	—
Albany	6.10	—	—

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Trip on Saturday to Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12.30, West 42d St. 12.50, West 129th St. 1.10 P. M.
On Labor Day Steamer "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M. for Kingston Point and return.
For information telephone Canal 9500.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. On Saturday Extra Steamer Clermont leaves ft. Christopher St. 7:30 P. M., West 129th St. 8 P. M. for Catskill and Hudson. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Use your half holiday for a cool and delightful sail on America's most scenic river. Big, comfortable steamers.
Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston
Str. "HOMER RAMSDELL" leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129 St. 1:30 P. M. Music, restaurant and lunch room. Connects with "BENJAMIN B. ODELL" for return.
Str. "POUGHKEEPSIE" leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129 St. 3:00 P. M. Connects with return boat to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

An Ideal BEAR MOUNTAIN Labor Day Trip
The People's Popular Day Resort
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
Free Outdoor Summer Amusements.
Strs. "Highlander" and "Grand Republic"
Weekdays Lv. Battery 9.15, 10.15; W. 132 St. 10 & 11 A. M. (10.15 & 11 trip omitted Tues. & Sat.)
Saturday Afternoon Trip, 50c
Lve. PIER A, N.R., 1:30; W. 132d St., 2 P. M.
Sundays and Labor Day, Sept. 3
Leave Battery 8:45 and 9:15 A. M.
EXTRA HARLEM BOATS.
Strs. "SEAGATE" & "THOMAS PATTEN" Leave W. 132d St. 9:30 and 10:00 A. M.
MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.
Round Trip Weekdays, 50c. Children 25c. Suns. & Hols. 75c. Children 50c.
McAllister Steamboat Company.
Trips Continued Until Further Notice.

Sunday Excursions
To Bridgeport
Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N.R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N.R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c.
Tickets are on sale on piers on day of Excursions only. Number limited.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions
Also Labor Day
To New Haven
Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:00 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.
Fare: Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.
Tickets are on sale on piers on day of Excursions only. Number limited.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
The New England Steamship Co.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN STR. "TAURUS"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bait, Tackle, Restaurant, etc., on Board.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule SATURDAY, SEPT. 1ST.
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30, 10.45, 11.45, 12.45, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.20, 7.30, 8.30. Pier 1, N. R., 10.15, 11.25, 12.25, 1.25, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 7, 8.20, 9.30. Coney, 12.25, 1.35, 2.25, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.30, 7.25, 8.25, 9.25, 10.30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 8.30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10.15 A.M., 3:15 P. M. B'kway, 12:15, 5:00 P.M. Tel. Rector 872.

STEAMER Mandalay
To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 25c. Both way.
DAY & NIGHT TRIPS (Weather Permitting)
Lv. N. Y. Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M., 1:45, 8 P. M.
Lv. Atlantic Highlands 11:30 A. M., 5 & 9:45 P. M.
Band Concerts Alternating with Dancing
MOONLIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON STR. GRISWOLD
Round Trip, 50c.
Leave Battery Sat., Sun., Labor Day, 8:30 P. M.

Sight Seeing Yachts
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 5274.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Lv. Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M. Tel. 8870 Bryant

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong
To-morrow and Every Sunday and Holiday
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:50 A.M.
To-morrow, Sept. 2, Mon., Sept. 3
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:30 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:47 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A.M.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Hotel Endicott, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, one of the oldest and best-known of the uptown hostelries, has been purchased by William and Julius Manger, the present lessees, at a figure said to be close to $1,000,000.

Negotiations for the sale of the property have been pending for several months past, with Susan L. Vivian of England and the United States Trust Company as Trustees of the estate of Marshall O. Roberts, which took the structure over in foreclosure proceedings about five years ago.

It is a seven-story building occupying the entire block front on the west side of Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, 204.4 feet on the avenue and 151 feet on each of the side streets. Although erected almost forty years ago, the structure has been modernized and rebuilt several times.

The city assesses the property for taxation purposes at $675,000, of which $400,000 represents land value. The present sellers bid $750,000 for the hotel at the auction in 1912. That action involved an overdue first mortgage which, with interest, amounted to about $544,000. John D. Rockefeller also held a second mortgage on the property for $100,000 at one time, but this was wiped out entirely in foreclosure proceedings. No change in the present management of the hotel is contemplated by the buyers.

Bronx Sales.

Stephen H. Jackson purchased from the Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Improvement Company 1,776 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 21.8 by 100.10.

The Jack-Alan Holding Company sold to Adolph Weiss for investment the St. Cloud, a six-story elevator apartment house at 960 Prospect Avenue, northwest corner of 164th Street. The structure occupies a plot 74.5 by 75 and was held at $100,000.

The selling company acquired the property last week from J. L. Feinberg, who took it over at auction on July 19 as plaintiff in a foreclosure action against the B. & W. Building Company and others. Samuel Cowan negotiated the sale.

The private dwelling, 1325 Purdy Street, Unionport, on a plot 37.6 by 100, was sold by Frank Gass, Inc., to Neubert & Hester.

John F. Fetzer sold for James T. Barry to Matilda Rembein, 2,007 Bailey Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 100. Also for Lusia E. Piser to Peter Doersam, 1,831 Marmion Avenue, a five-story plot, 50 by 147.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for William L. Condy to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling at 547 Fiftieth Street.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for John Biagini the plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, west of Tenth Avenue, to a builder for immediate improvement.

The Maynard Construction Co. sold the following one-family private dwellings with garages in the new residential development in section bounded by Avenue M, East Third to East Fifth Streets, No. 1,378 East Fifth Street, 20 by 100, to Charles Freeman; No. 415 Avenue M, 20 by 98, to Samuel Wacht, Jr.; No. 417 Avenue M, 25 by 98, to Benjamin Shapiro.

Long Island City Sale.

Cross & Brown Company sold for Frederick Ayer of Boston a plot of 10 lots on the west side of Hancock St., between Harris Avenue and Bodine Street, Long Island City, to a large building concern, which it is understood is contemplating improving the property with manufacturing buildings.

Queens Borough Sales.

The City Tax Lien Company, through Thomas F. Doyle, referee, has completed title to a plot of lots in the Bayside Park addition at Bayside on which they acquired a lien at a recent Queens sale for unpaid taxes.

The Anderson Avenue Realty Company has sold to the Alcade Realty Company a plot of thirty lots in Block 26 of the Malba Realty Trust at Whitestone.

The Jamaica Terrace Construction Company, Inc., purchased from E. Pelechek, a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Woodlawn Avenue, north of Remsen Street, and a plot on the north side of Pacific Street east of New York Avenue, Jamaica.

Buys Greenwich Estate.

I. Newton Lewis of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Perry D. Bogue of the Bankers Trust Company the W. C. Squire, 3d's, residence at Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn., adjoining the estate of E. B. Close. The property comprises about two acres with a road frontage of nearly 600 feet. Mr. Lewis takes immediate possession of the premises. Franklin Edson of Greenwich was the broker in the transaction.

Suburban Sales Today.

Two residences at Far Rockaway, L. I., will be offered at auction today by Joseph P. Day on the premises at 2:30 P. M. The properties comprise 2,239 Cornaga Avenue, a two and one-half story stucco dwelling, on plot 75 by 150, and 2,211 Loretto Place, a two-story frame house, on plot 61 by 74 by 251.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction today at 2 P. M. on the premises, twenty bungalow plots at Meadow Beach, immediately adjoining Rye Beach on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County.

At Edgemere Crest, L. I., Alfred H. Wagg will sell today at 2:30 six cottages and a number of ocean front plots.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased to the Coastwise Warehouses, Inc., for M. & L. Hess, Inc., agents for Stern Brothers, owners, the three-story and basement building, 113 by 98.9, at 146 and 154 West Thirtieth Street. The building, formerly used by Stern Brothers as a service station, will be occupied by the new tenants as a bonded storage warehouse.

Porter & Co. leased for the Brussel estate to Joseph Viola for a term of years, the store located at 135 and 137 East 125th Street; also for the Schaefer Company to the C. & S. Motor Corporation, the store located at 19 and 21 West 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

19th St, 234 West, s s, 42.7 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5x92, five-story tenement; A. P. Meyer, as trustee, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al; Alex. Ansbacher, R. & K., attorneys; due, $10,970.97; taxes, &c., $930.95; to the plaintiff for $5,900.

By Charles A. Bertian.

Park Av, 4,288-90, e s, 125 ft s of 179th St, 51x100x irregular, five-story flat; W. A. Larned et al against Henry Cleland et al; L. E. Warren, attorney; due, $7,363.64; taxes, &c., $1,124.11; prior mortgage, $34,000; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Havemeyer Av, s e corner of Quimby Av, 25.8x88.9; E. C. Grolz against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $5,357.53; taxes, &c., $566.77; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No Day Calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re United Sewing Machine Co., (Beekman)—Algernon S. Norton.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Lunghardt (271) Halsey St. Co.—George W. Collins, Wendel (Same—George W. Collins, Wendel (Same—George W. Collins, Wendel (Same—Mortimer S. Brown, Emigrant Industrial Bank (Nolan—Henry A. Friedman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Emigrant Industrial Bank (Ann Walsh—Elek J. Ludvigh, Isaac S. Heller (Leon Goldberg—Jacob Klein, Frederick de P. Foster (Wm. J. Rodenbach—Henry A. Friedman, Milo R. Maltbie (Michael Siegel—Edward F. Barrett, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. (William Lustgarten & Co.—Malcolm Sundheimer, Henrietta Reisemann (Jos. L. Burton—John L. O'Brien, Germania Life Ins. Co. (Thomas J. Brady—George W. Simpson, Annie L. Kneer (Max Goldwasser—Stuart M. Kohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Coville, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Frank Beltmeier and ano. (Adam Mink et al.—William Peters, Magdalena Siemon (Marguerite Hardy et al.—William F. A. Kurz, Isaac Haft (Trust Associates, &c., et al.—William D. Carroll, Henrietta Wimpfheimer (Thomas Mulligan et al.—Benj. Briskin.

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DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate & Insurance
Specialists in Apartments
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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
WORTH WHILE TO INSPECT
Before you buy a home see the "Worthmore" Cottages on
85TH ST., NEAR 10TH AVE.
A highly restricted residential section; only 4 blocks from the 4th Ave. subway, now running to 14th St., Manhattan, for 5c fare in 25 minutes. Detached stucco, 40x100, 8 rooms and 2 tiled baths, large porch and sleeping porch, hot-water heat, all modern improvements, garage for 2 cars. Owner on premises, or inquire 672 84th St. Phone 539-R Bay Ridge.
$6,400 6-ROOM BUNGALOW PLOT 50 x 100
Exquisitely finished with latest features. Parquet floors throughout, ideal enclosed sleeping porch. Convenient to Kings Highway express station, Brighton Line. Reasonable terms to people of responsibility and refinement. H. D. FISHER, 1669 E. 16th St., at Kings Highway.
DON'T sign your lease before seeing our new type COMFORT HOMES, with garage, open fireplace, sleeping porch, etc., carried for $34 monthly. Booklet upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO, 1,779 West 11th St., Brooklyn. (3 blocks west of Kings Highway Sta., Sea Beach Subway.)

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
For Sale—Great Bargain—Must Sell
Beautiful one-family new brick house, all improvements; streets, sewers, sidewalks, water, gas and electric light; no assessments; seven rooms and bath, steam heat; in highly restricted section; cost $7,500, will sell for $5,950; 18 minutes from New York or Brooklyn—2 blocks north of big station, Jamaica. Apply any day at 61 Middletown Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.
Cottage and garage, 7 rooms; all improvements including steam heat, gas, electric light, brick fireplace, large plot, fine shade trees, 6 minutes' walk to station. A splendid home, only $8,500. Terms can be arranged.
Brightwaters Building Co., Brightwaters, Bay Shore, L. I.
Branch, 1 West 34th St. Phone 2204 Greeley.
VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME
Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 50 minutes out, near express station; a wonderful bargain for $6,900. M. B., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Room 509.
Bargain, Modern Colonial Home,
10 Rooms, tiled bath; large garage; corner lot 125x200. Trees, fruits and shrubs. South Shore; one thousand commuters. Price $10,000. Terms to suit. Photo. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Ave., N. Y.

OFFICES CENTRALLY SITUATED.
A few vacant offices may be rented in the Times Building, Times Square, by reputable professional and business men. There are also some small suites and one entire floor, the 22nd, which would meet with the requirements of a considerable firm. Rents very moderate. Building open day and night, with continuous elevator service. Every room has splendid light and ventilation is perfect. Renting agent in building Room 405. Telephone Bryant 1800.—Adv.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
on the Premises, Rain or Shine,
20 BUNGALOW PLOTS On Long Island Sound
WITH WATER PRIVILEGES, MUST BE SOLD SEPARATELY,
At MEADOW BEACH, Immediately Adjoining
RYE BEACH
Westchester County, New York,
The Best Location for a Bungalow on Long Island Sound.
On Rye Beach Road, Beach Place, Sea View Place and Harbor Place.
Rye Beach Road, which passes the property, was built by the Town of Rye at great expense, runs to Manursing Island Creek, a short distance from property. This creek is the finest motor boat or yacht anchorage from northeast storms on Long Island Sound.
60% May Remain on Mortgage 3 Years at 5%.
BOOKLETS, ETC., AT THE AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

63 West 36th St.
Between 5th Ave. & Herald Square
The New Millinery Centre
A Thoroughly Modern Building Finished in 1913.
A few Lofts to rent from February 1st, 1918.
Size 50 x 100.
Thoroughly fireproof. 100% Sprinkler Equipment. Smoke-proof Fire Tower. Three Elevators. Light on four sides. Night Watchman. Concrete floors. Fireproof Trim. Ample Toilet Facilities. Perfect service. Complies with all rules of New York Fire Underwriters and all laws of State Labor Bureau.
Rent $3,250 per annum per loft.
Apply on premises, to your own broker, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND. ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PELHAMWOOD.
ON STORER AV.
Dutch Colonial house on plot 75x169; first floor has very large living room with open fireplace, large dining room, porch, kitchen, pantry and maid's room; second floor has large chamber with dressing room, and tiled bath with shower; en suite, also 2 large chambers and tiled bath with shower; this is a very complete, up-to-date, easy housekeeping home (all rooms on 2 floors) on an elegantly treed large plot; price $10,000; terms to suit.
THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY, Builders and Owners,
Tel. Pelham 4755. 4th Av., Pelham, N. Y.
PELHAM MANOR,
On Siwanoy Place; plot 50x150; elegant stucco house; first floor has very large living room with open fireplace; large dining room, porch, kitchen, pantry, and maid's room; second floor has large chamber, dressing room and tiled bath with shower en suite, also three large chambers and tiled bath with shower; this is a very complete, up-to-date easy housekeeping home (all rooms on two floors) on an elegantly treed plot, price $9,000; terms to suit.
THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY, Builders and owners,
Tel. Pelham—4755. 4th Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.
Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace, dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, city water and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.
Brook Company, Builders & Owners, Fourth Ave., North Pelham. Tel. 4755.
Between Bronxville & Mt. Vernon
5 minutes via trolley to station—18 minutes' walk. Restricted corner lot 93x140. Shade trees, hedge, shrubbery; ten rooms, two tiled baths; three fireplaces; electric light; hardwood trim. Price $10,500. Owner is anxious to sell. Will take $1,000 cash; might consider renting at $80.00.
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON. Telephones 3400-01.
"TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE"
is every appointment about this choice home between White Plains and Scarsdale; beautiful location, spacious grounds; tennis court; every kind of fruit and berry. Rental $2,200. Come and see it. It'll go quickly.
EDWARD W. WEST, Inc., Depot Sq., White Plains "Phone" 413.
PELHAM New white clapboard colonial on Clifford Ave.; large rooms; tapestry brick fireplace; large trees; high ground; all improvements; 5 minutes' station. Would cost much more to build today.
F. L. EGGER, Owner, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.
Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 4516 White Plains, N. Y.
MOST COMPLETE RENTAL
and Sale List, White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc., Depot Sq. White Plains. "Phone" 413.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
DRAFTED!
OWNER MUST SELL AT ONCE.
Here is someone's opportunity to get at a tremendous sacrifice fine attractive home in Maywood, N. J. House has 8 rooms and bath, large living room with foyer hall, ideal kitchen and pantry, extra large porch. All light, airy bedrooms, attractively laid out. Splendid gas and electric fixtures. Steam heating plant. Corner plot 75x100, located in the most select part of town and on the most noted automobile road in New Jersey. Near schools, churches and stores. All city improvements. Good commutation service. Will sacrifice for $6,000. Small amount down, balance like rent. Write or see my agent, H. Q. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.
Waterfront—Lake Hopatcong
Pretty 6-room and bath bungalow, furnished; private dock, boat house, motor boat. Price $3,500; also waterfront plots, finely situated, reasonable, easy terms. Owner, ROBERT WARD, on premises Saturdays and Sundays, Raccoon Island, or 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
6 Lofts With Power, Each 60x90
Complying with factory laws. Would divide.
Sprinkled, Lowest Fire Ins. Rate
Light 4 sides; elevator; steam heat.
Owner, 270 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
300 Central Park West
13 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $4,000
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100
5 ROOMS, 1 BATH, $900
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.
4 COOL, 5 LARGE, 6 LIGHT, 7 CORNER ROOMS $45-$50, $55-$65, $65-$75, $85-$90
40 Morningside Ave., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.
3 min. 116th St. express sta. 6th & 8th Av. "L."

The Raymore,
1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

57th St., 414-426-438 West.
Desirable apartments in central location, and on a wide street, 6 to 8 rooms. Renting from $26 to $50, on premises, or
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57th St.

THE CLARISSA,
2406-2408 7th Av., cor. 140th St.
4-5-6-7 rooms and bath; all night elevator and telephone service; all improvements; rent $26 to $42. Apply Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
A. L. MORDECHI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411 Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

Suites.	Per Month.
4 Rooms	$38 to $40
5 Rooms	$40 to $44

The HUDSON-FULTON S.E. Corner 136th St. and Broadway
7 Rooms & Bath, $800 to $1,000.
Private Dwellings
Nos. 111-125-129-143 West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700.
Apply on premises or to above management.

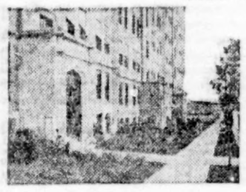
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
THE HAMPTONS
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
EL NIDO
Beautiful High-Class Modern Building. Corner Apartments.
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200
137 West 110th St.
Near Lenox Ave., Facing Central Park.
SEMIRAMIS
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Rooms, $720 to $1020
51 Hamilton Place, Cor. 139th St.
THE EUFAULA
Convenient to 137th St. Subway.
5-6-7 Large Outside Rooms,
Rent, $560 to $900
851 West 181st St.
THE NORTHERN
Cor. Northern Ave., Overlooking Hudson
Largest Outside Rooms in City, 2 Baths.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, $540 to $1200
528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
ULYSSES COURT
5-6-7 Rooms, $720-$900
Apply Supts., or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 8930 and 2427 Morning.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$2,500—$4,000
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Ave.
APARTMENTS OF 5 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration; larger combinations if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Ave.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 W. 214th St.
4-5 Rooms;
Every improvement. One block from 215th St. Bronx Subway Station. Reasonable rentals. Agent on premises.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Garden Apartments
JUST COMPLETED



are only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via the new, comfortable Queensboro Subway.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $73
Compare the economy of our rentals with those in Manhattan; compare the social and recreative features which we have provided in this community to attract the best type of tenants. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, &c.
The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden—there is a beautiful outlook from EVERY window and sunshine in every room.
TAKE THE SUBWAY
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights.
to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway. Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.
Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 703.

THESE APARTMENTS
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of the best service and attention at all times. The Buildings are absolutely fireproof, are desirably located and possess all up-to-date conveniences, with all modern equipment throughout.
The Rosemary
4-6 West 93rd Street
Adjacent Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $1020 to $1200
St. Francis Court
Riverside Drive
North Corner of 135th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $840 to $960
Carolyn Court
565 West 162d St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $420 to $840
Sylvia Hall
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $360 to $720
Halcyon Real Estate Corporation
52 Broadway Telephone 6532 Broad

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
Attractive, High Class Elevator Apartments.
All Latest Improvements.
Best of Service.
501 West 121st St., Cor. Amsterdam Ave. Opp. Columbia College. 6 Rooms, $55-$60
643 West 127th St., Between Broadway and Riverside. 4, 5, 6 Rooms, $45-$65
601 West 135th St., Cor. Broadway. Near Sub. Express. 4, 5, 7 Rooms, $37.50-$65
634 West 135th St., Overlooking Riverside and Palisades. 5, 6, 7 Rooms, $50-$70
3609 B'way, cor. 149th. Corner Apartments. Excellent Value. 7, 8 Rooms, $62.50-$70
575 West 159th St., Cor. Broadway. Two blocks Subway. 5, 6 Rooms, $40-$60
600 West 183d St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. 4, 6 Rooms, $40-$55
601 West 190th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. 3, 4, 6 Rooms, $30-$60
Apply Supts. on Premises, or
J. SHENK,
66 West 107th St.
Telephones 1466 1467 1468 Academy

587 Riverside Drive
S. E. Corner 136th Street
6-7-8 and 10 Room
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
$1,000 to $1,500
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

Washington Square Apts.
31-33 West 11th Street,
THE SUMNER.
8-STORY FIREPROOF APT

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 214, e s, 51.9 ft n of 13th St, 22x96; Rosa Mancuso to Mary L. Lalo, 230 East 29th St, all liens, May 26.....$1
BLEECKER ST, 55-57-59, Broadway, 523 and 527; Hester St, 79-81; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., confirms deed recorded July 14, 1917; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row..$1
BOND ST, 30, n s, 24.9x100; 15 B. Cook to Stanley M. Cook, 7 West 92d St, all liens, Aug. 30; attorney, Walter J. Carlin, 5 Rector St.....$100
CLAREMONT AV, e s, 475 ft n of 122d St, 150x100x irregular; Marie Gilman to Be Glad Construction Corp., 725 Riverside Drive, mtg $23,000, all liens, April 29; attorney, Jacob Manne, 62 William St..$100
GREENE ST, 65, 68, 68½, and Canal St, 362; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., confirmation deed; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row..$100
LUDLOW ST, 169, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6, foreclosure July 10; Rose E. Booth, referee, to Helen C. Mostyn, Dongan Hills, Borough of Queens, and Elizabeth W. Stevens, 31 Elm St, Chicago, Ill.; attorneys, Blackwell Bros., 63 Wall St.....$12,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 166th St, runs s 54.1ft, e 62.3 to Audubon Av, x n 55.6 to 166th St x w 90.4 to beginning; Mary V. Keeley to 145 West 123d Street Co.; 157 East 86th St, mtg $48,000, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, 1,496, e s, 57.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x80; Frank Lucas et al. to Midvale Realty Co., 26 West 31st St, h. and s., all liens, Aug. 16; attorney, W. T. Lamey, 60 Wall St.....$100
2D AV, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Bartholomew Sharboro, 614 Bemert Av, West New Brighton, S. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100
7TH ST, 197, n s, 238 ft e of Avenue B, 20x81x21x78.3; Fredericka Mendel to Richard Mendel, on the premises, s. t., Aug. 29; attorney, William Lemkau, 136 Broadway..$1
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 25.6x100; Rachel Loewenthal to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J., Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Aug. 31; attorney same.....$100
10TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 212th St, 99.11 to n s 212th St x100; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co. to Ada E. Coburn, 384 West 84th St, mtg $23,000, Aug. 18; address, A. P. Coburn, 384 West 81st St.....$100
24TH ST, 236 and 238 East, e s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, partition sale, July 10, 1917; William Klein, referee, to Reinhardt Realty Corporation, 645 East 5th St, mtg $15,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000
27TH ST, 258 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Rose Quinlan to James Boyd, 275 West 75th St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
30TH ST, n s, 419.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9, mtg $12,000; 30th St, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9, mtg $2,000; Catherine Genther et al. to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
30TH ST, 223 and 227 West, n s, 254 ft w of 7th Av, 43x98.9; New York Colored Mission to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$47,500
30TH ST, 325 West, n s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 75x98.11; Elsie F. Kick to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, mtg $90,000, Aug. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; same to same, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$10,000
145TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
188TH ST, 621 West, s s, 285.5 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Eliz Meagher to Frank E. Meagher, 621 West 138th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Aug. 28, 1916.....$100
189TH ST, 602-604 West, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x92.11; Elsie F. Kick to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, mtg $90,000, Aug. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; same to same, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; same to same, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$10,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
LOTS 1,359, 1,368, and 1,369, same map; same to Clay Contracting and Bldg. Material Co., 369 E. 167th St., June 15; same attorney.....$1,250
MARMION AV, w s, 140 ft s of 176th St, 50x147; Susan E. Fiser to Peter Doersam, 521 Brook Av, mtg $35,000, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
MARION AV, e s, 93.3 ft s of 188th St, 50.4x99.4; S. M. C. Realty Co. to Nathalie A. May, 46 West 83d St, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; P. J. Bldg. Co. to same, mtg $35,000, Aug. 22; same attorney....$100
MAYFLOWER AV, w s, being Lot 15, Map of Haight Estate; Victor Ferrari to Carlo Ferrari, 90 Carver St, Boston, Mass., ½ part, Aug. 24; attorney, L. Pennini, 27 Broadway St, Boston, Mass.....$100
SHEIL ST, s s, being lot 557, map Laconia Park, 25x100; Samuel Zinner et al to Fannie Zinner, 443 Muller Av, Brooklyn, mtg $225, Feb. 28; attorney, A. A. Gilden, 203 Broadway.....$1
130TH ST, 527 East, n s, 25x100; John J. Pendergast, Jr., to Wilhelm Ruppe, 1,012 1st Av, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
166TH ST, 568 East, e s, 37.6x irregular; 2,338 Creston Avenue Co., Inc., to H. W. G. Corp., 50 Union Square, mtg $25,000, Aug. 30; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.$100
224TH ST, n s, 175.11 ft e of Paulding Av, 50x100.10; Margaret E. Watts to Vincenzo Lanpino, 2,357 Crotona Av, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, n w corner Allen St, 50x87.6, ½ part, all title, Aug. 29; Florence C. Horton to Samuel J. Weinberg, S17 23 Av., 2 years, 6 p. c., prior 1st mtg $8,250, 2d mtg $.....; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 200 Broadway.....$1,500
GREENWICH ST, 207 to 213, s e corner of Vesey St, runs e 129.3x s 81.2x w 24.8x93.6 to street x n 83.11 to beginning, Aug. 15; A. M. Napier Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due Aug. 30, 1922, prior mtg $280,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$90,000
PARK AV, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x80, Aug. 30; Amelie H. Q. Millholland et al. to Patrick Higgins, 7 Stewart Place, White Plains, N. Y., 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000
2D AV, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, Aug. 31; Bartholomew Sharboro to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,500
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 25.6x100, Aug. 31; Rachel R. Haskell to Rachel Loewenthal, 22 Mount Morris Park, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$11,500
SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 31; Sexton Realty Co. to Jannes H. Cruikshank, Freeport, L. I., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,421
97TH ST, 123 and 125 East, n s, 250 and 275 ft e of Park Av, 2 lots, each 25x100.11, Aug. 17; Annie H. Q. Millholland et al. to George F. Adams, 78 East 96th St, et al., executors, 3 years; attorney, W. F. Sharp, 120 Broadway.....$20,000
97TH ST, 136 West, s s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.5x100.11; Lucy C. Whitridge and another to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J., July 29.....$100
103D ST, 215 East, n s, 22.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Morris Lipschitz et al to Dorothy McCullagh, 294 Magnolia Av, Jersey City, mtg $4,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100
SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Cohen to same, undivided ½ interest, s. t., and release of lease, Aug. 30; attorney same.....$1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 166th St, runs s 54.1ft, e 62.3 to Audubon Av x n 55.6 to 166th St x w 90.4 to beginning; Mary V. Keeley to 145 West 123d Street Co.; 157 East 86th St, mtg $48,000, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, 1,496, e s, 57.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x80; Frank Lucas et al. to Midvale Realty Co., 26 West 31st St, h. and s., all liens, Aug. 16; attorney, W. T. Lamey, 60 Wall St.....$100
2D AV, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Bartholomew Sharboro, 614 Bemert Av, West New Brighton, S. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100
7TH ST, 197, n s, 238 ft e of Avenue B, 20x81x21x78.3; Fredericka Mendel to Richard Mendel, on the premises, s. t., Aug. 29; attorney, William Lemkau, 136 Broadway..$1
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 25.6x100; Rachel Loewenthal to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J., Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Aug. 31; attorney same.....$100
10TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 212th St, 99.11 to n s 212th St x100; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co. to Ada E. Coburn, 384 West 84th St, mtg $23,000, Aug. 18; address, A. P. Coburn, 384 West 81st St.....$100
24TH ST, 236 and 238 East, e s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, partition sale, July 10, 1917; William Klein, referee, to Reinhardt Realty Corporation, 645 East 5th St, mtg $15,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000
27TH ST, 258 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Rose Quinlan to James Boyd, 275 West 75th St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
30TH ST, n s, 419.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9, mtg $12,000; 30th St, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9, mtg $2,000; Catherine Genther et al. to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
30TH ST, 223 and 227 West, n s, 254 ft w of 7th Av, 43x98.9; New York Colored Mission to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$47,500
30TH ST, 325 West, n s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 75x92.11; Elsie F. Kick to Sexton Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, mtg $90,000, Aug. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$100
145TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; same to same, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; same to same, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$10,000
145TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; John R. Halsey, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 30.....$9,000
LOT 169, map W. F. Duncan; Francesco Bellonl to Francesco Bellonl and another, 182 West 4th St, July 10; attorney, L. Perino, 552 West Broadway.....$100
LOTS 179 to 181, map Century Investing Co.; Bessie McG. Casey to John Casey, 1,065 Macomb's Road, mtg $8,000, Aug. 27; attorney, John Casey, 1,065 Macomb's Road..$1
LOT 478, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Katharine Hoffmann et al. to Adelaide A. Steinmetz, 2,079 Daly Av, Aug. 29; attorney, J. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$100
LOTS 60 and 61, map of Washingtonville; William D. Miller to Chauncey O. Middlebrook, June 29, 1906; attorney, W. Fox, 85 West 39th St.....$1
LOT 24, map John Cromwell, 50x100; David Schwartz to Black-Star Co., Inc., 16 Bible House, Aug. 27; attorney, L. D. Schwartz, 37 Wall St.....$1
LOTS 1,350 to 1,353, map Lorillard Spencer, Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and as trustee, et al, to William M. Burns, 1,112 East 179th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,500
LOTS 1,359, 1,368, and 1,369, same map; same to Clay Contracting and Bldg. Material Co., 369 E. 167th St., June 15; same attorney.....$1,250
MARMION AV, w s, 140 ft s of 176th St, 50x147; Susan E. Fiser to Peter Doersam, 521 Brook Av, mtg $35,000, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
MARION AV, e s, 93.3 ft s of 188th St, 50.4x99.4; S. M. C. Realty Co. to Nathalie A. May, 46 West 83d St, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; P. J. Bldg. Co. to same, mtg $35,000, Aug. 22; same attorney....$100
MAYFLOWER AV, w s, being Lot 15, Map of Haight Estate; Victor Ferrari to Carlo Ferrari, 90 Carver St, Boston, Mass., ½ part, Aug. 24; attorney, L. Pennini, 27 Broadway St, Boston, Mass.....$100
SHEIL ST, s s, being lot 557, map Laconia Park, 25x100; Samuel Zinner et al to Fannie Zinner, 443 Muller Av, Brooklyn, mtg $225, Feb. 28; attorney, A. A. Gilden, 203 Broadway.....$1
130TH ST, 527 East, n s, 25x100; John J. Pendergast, Jr., to Wilhelm Ruppe, 1,012 1st Av, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
166TH ST, 568 East, e s, 37.6x irregular; 2,338 Creston Avenue Co., Inc., to H. W. G. Corp., 50 Union Square, mtg $25,000, Aug. 30; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.$100
224TH ST, n s, 175.11 ft e of Paulding Av, 50x100.10; Margaret E. Watts to Vincenzo Lanpino, 2,357 Crotona Av, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

WEST ST, 186, e s, Chambers to Reade St, all; Mary R. Callender to John J. Sheehy, on premises, 9 8-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$4,100
2D AV, 1,342, s e corner of 71st St, store and basement; Charles P. Cohn to Samuel Pinsoff, 1,228 1st Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway.....$1,080
2D AV, 884, store and basement; Harry E. Fry to Jacob Cohen, on premises, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Jules Chopak, Jr., 29 Broadway.....$1,296
7TH AV, 360, part store floor and basement; Henry T. Wheeler, trustee, to Thomas F. Haydon, 456 West 44th St, 9 1-12 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 39 3d Av.....$2,750
1ST, 540 to 544 West, all 2d floor, 7,500 sq ft, and 3d floor, 2,000 sq ft, all; Herman Kohn, Inc., to Popular Motor Car Dealers, 559 West 23d St, 2 years from Aug. 1, 3 years' renewal; attorneys, Gilbert & Wise.....$2,000
10TH ST, 419 East, n s, 30x80, all; Frank to Morris Romaner, 1,420 Madison Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Feinberg & F., 200 Broadway.....$1,140

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

12TH ST, 11 to 125 West; John H. Symmers Co. against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,150
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Flanagan et al. against same.....$1,100
12TH ST, 119 to 125 West; Alfred Schonberger against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$630
26TH ST, 450 West; John M. Murray against William Lustgarten, owner and contractor.....$17
106TH ST, 156 East; Max Wingrad against Margaret Calhoun, owner; J. Frederick Calhoun, contractor.....$152

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62x100; Perfect Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Boston Improvement Co., owners and contractors.....$76
183D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 43x107.5; Mugler's Iron Works against Frank and Morris Avenue Corporation et al.; Frank Stola, owners and contractors.....$1,235

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Bronx.

171ST ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 100x100; Overhead Kitchen Clothes Dryer Co. against 171st Street and Concourse Co. et al, Aug. 24, 1917.....$310

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

183D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Kearns Realty Co., Inc., to erect one six-story apartment, 11 payments.....$40,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 97 East; Isaac S. Heller against Leon Goldberg et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kelley & Connelly.
7TH AV, n w corner 142d St, 25x75; Frederic de P. Foster et al against William J. Rodenbach et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. E. De Rham.
21ST ST, s s, 800 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Richard T. Lynch et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, F. L. Allen.
49TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.
76TH ST, 482 East; Mary Ferouika against Frank Beck et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
124TH ST, 17 East; Henrietta Reismann against Joseph L. Burton et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wolff & Kohn.
154TH ST, 508 and 510 West; Elizabeth Wittemer against Mary A. Carr et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

Bronx.

BECK ST, w s, 150 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100; Isaac Haft against Bronx Associates et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Borowsky & Borowsky.
FREEMAN ST, n s, 150.6 ft e of Union Av, 60x50; Magdalena Siemon against Marguerite Hardy et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.
LOTS 42, 43, and 46, map of property of Sarah L. Haight; also, beginning at corner of land on road leading from Westchester to Eastchester —x—; also, Lots 44 and 45, map of property of Sarah L. Haight; also, Lot 86, same map; William Ziemer against Charles Ziemer et al, partition suit; attorneys, Finn & Nolan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

110th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, for a one-story garage, 30x100; G. Rossano, 2,132 1st Av, owner; D. Santoro, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

25th St, 22 West, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; F. U. Johnstone, Grand Central Terminal, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $15,000.
455 St., s to 12 West, to a seven-story hotel and club; Columbia University, premises, owner; H. Hornbostel and K. Murchison, 63 William St, architects; cost, $5,000.
15th St, 7 to 11 East, to a six-story school; Society of the Commonwealth Centre, 140 East 19th St, owner; E. Schoen, 112 East 19th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful eleven-room and bath house, with fireproof garage for two cars; all improvements; lot 75x100. 135 Hendrix St., Brooklyn, Arlington section.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE.....$9,000
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE.....9,500
NINE-ROOM HOUSE, (2 BATHS)..11,500
BUILDER, PHONE 89 RICHMOND HILL.
KEW GARDENS, PHONES 6028 MURRAY HILL.

Water front, Queens Borough, along barge terminal route Flushing Creek. Z 214 Times Annex.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—New 8-room house; 3 baths; hot water heat; high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. Owner, BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy lawn; hot and cold water; gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. L. Park, Box 233 Times Downtown.

To rent, on shore front of Long Island, handsomely furnished brand-new ten-room house, or unfurnished; two sun parlors; two car garage; until April 1, 1918, or longer; 22 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. H. Gaut, Douglas Manor. Phone Bayside W2540.

IF YOU want to buy an old house, with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,500, for $75 down and $15 monthly, write or call at once. B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, care Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Astoria, bought on foreclosure, 6-family new brick apartments, each 4 rooms; tiled baths; all improvements; near conveniences; $7,700, $1,000 cash, yearly rent $1,285; always rented; worth $11,000. Raven, 65 Remsen St., Astoria.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden spot; ideal bungalow; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c.; write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, 282 Times Downtown.

HOLLIS.—New one-family, 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; garage; recommend to suit; near station and trolley; 25 minutes out; high-class restricted property. WINGERATH, Jerome Av., Hollis, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. Hole commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; bananas in flivver; near schools and station; 79 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 89 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

ORADELL.—A beautiful suburb, 45 minutes from New York; 9-room house, all conveniences; garage, fine garden; lot 72x300; best location, 4 minutes from station; $50 monthly; price, $7,000; terms arranged. Apply P. M. WARD, ORADELL, or J. A. MILLER, 44 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Allenhurst.—$16,500, worth $18,000; greatest bargain on Jersey Coast. Corlies Av., cor. Main; 10 rooms, two baths, two-car garage, chauffeur's apt.; lot 100x150; or to let. Samuel Taylor, Jr., owner, 407 Euclid Av.

Upper Montclair.—Stop-room house, fireplace, tile bath, gas, electric lighting, steam heat, phone; plot nearly acre; fruit trees; $45 monthly. Owner, W. C. Gavitte, 232 Watchung Av.

Beautiful new house of eight rooms, choice location, Plainfield; fine decorations, steam heat, sleeping porch, big living room; extra plumbing; two baths, &c.; $8,500. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield.

Elegant House, Fanwood, Westfield, Plainfield, $5,000-$8,000-$8,500; all modern, new, choicest finish, plumbing, heat, decorations; terms if desired. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth bldg.

At Mountain Station, South Orange, tag-room house, all improvements, $70 per month, or for sale. C. L. THOMPSON, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 8163 Gramercy.

CRANFORD, N. J.

Attractive homes in the section of town at terms to suit. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, or Cranford, N. J.

Fine ten-room house, every improvement, ten miles out, Lackawanna; price reasonable; terms if desired. W. Shipman, 74 Lexington Av., Bloomfield, N. J. Telephone.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE JENNINGS MOTOR SALES CORPORATION and NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JENNINGS MOTOR SALES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Sir: Please take notice that the undersigned, Charles Hartwood, the Receiver of all of the assets herein, has received an offer to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt from Wm. Bruce Cormack, Alex. MacLeod, and William L. Rigger, which offer may be inspected at the following offices:

New York City—Messrs. Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, 170 Broadway.
Washington, D. C.—Mr. Nelson Wilson, Woodward Building.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Messrs. Reber & Granger, Mutual Life Building.

Take further notice that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned Receiver, directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at Room No. 225 in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of September, 1917, to consider said offer, and at said time and place that any other offers for the assets of this estate may be made and will be considered.

Creditors of the said bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"No person or persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named bankrupt, excepting those whose names appear on the books of the bankrupt as creditors and whose claims are deemed by the Receiver or by the bidder should said bidder be accepted) as valid claims shall be entitled in the event of the acceptance of said bid to the benefits of the offer, unless their claims are filed with the Receiver on or before the 12th day of September, 1917, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with said Receiver shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made in the event of the acceptance of the said or other similar bid."

All such creditors are directed, pursuant to said order, to file their claims with said Receiver on or before the 12th day of September, 1917, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, 170 Broadway, New York City.

All persons are invited to make any and all bids at such time and place. At said hearing such orders as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of said estate, the distribution of the proceeds herein, and generally such further orders in reference to this estate as to the court may seem proper.

For full particulars as to the terms and provisions of said bid, reference is made to the Receiver's petition thereon, and the order made by the court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1917.

Yours, &c.,
CHARLES HARWOOD,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

Office and P. O. address: 82 Nassau St., New York City.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver. Office and P. O. address: 170 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A little money will secure a beautiful new house on easy terms; property to be developed as residential park; three minutes from station and Post Office; nineteen miles out. Charles W. Casson, Owner, Tappan, N. Y.

Adirondack cottage on farm near Elizabethtown and macadam highway to Plattsburg and Montreal, for rent, furnished; hunting; tennis; fireplace; garage; wonderful view; $50. M. N. Baker, Upper Montclair, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$100,000 cash wanted on first mortgage; this includes very valuable income property and other large business interest with waterfront, &c.; reliable. Address Kirchner, 582 2d Av., Astoria.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate, Boonton, N. J., 30 miles from N. Y., 14 large rooms, 3 baths, entirely modern; 25 acres, gardener's cottage, stable and garage; 400 feet frontage on private lake. J. H. Himmelman, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.
Farm 200 acres, well equipped; 70 acres in crops; price $20,000. R. Roenig, West Simsbury, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Unique house, near Irving Place, 40 feet from street, 8 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, fully furnished; seen by appointment. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d.

Unfurnished.

West End Av., 611.—Four-story and basement, 3 baths; hardwood floors; electric light; splendid condition; immediate possession; can be seen daily between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Apply Owner, 609 West End Av.

93D, 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement; three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town—Furnished.

8 and 10 room, up-to-date houses, furnished or unfurnished, at Sea Gate, $175 and up. Sept. 1 till May 1. Telephone Cypress 8810.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office, about 18x32, cool and light, near Subway and Hudson tunnels; shopping and restaurant centre; modern 16-story building; $1,540, for $75 down and $30 monthly. Write or call at once. B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Opportunity to obtain desk room, (desk furnished,) in nicely furnished office, 18 East 41st St.; please state character business. Opportunity, Box 200 Times.

Equitable Building office suite available balance of lease account military service; state your business and references. S 340 Times Downtown.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well-kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

LOFTS, ALL LIGHT.
2,500 Square.
Modern building; reasonable rent. 106 E. 19th.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Largest advertisers, publishers, architects, engineers, located here; magnificent large and small light offices, $15 up. 110 W. 40th.

Use of desk, well-furnished office, $5; every convenience; also furnished private office, $25.50. 209 Broadway, Suite 807.

Madison Av., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 960 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks. 500 Pittsgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 8437 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one room and bath; $12.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

PARK AV. in 70s.—Corner apartment; 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, sixth floor. Telephone 9 to 5, Bryant 585.

Furnished—West Side.

34TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable 2 large outside rooms, bath; newly decorated, well furnished; maid, hall service; references.

37TH, West of 5th Av.—2 rooms and bath, charmingly furnished. Telephone Riverside 1943.

45TH, 341-347 W., (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually elegantly furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 300 WEST.—Three-room kitchenette apartment, very nicely furnished; one block off Broadway, in high-class elevator building.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL 7-passenger touring; positively lowest rates; best service. Phone Melrose 8360.

BUICK.—New 1917 touring car; hour, day, trip; expert chauffeur; reasonable. Circle 858.

CADILLAC "8" touring; special flat rates day, week; excellent service. Intervale 4582.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-8520 Bryant.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE FOR HIRE. SIX CYLINDER. LIKE NEW. SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE. TELEPHONE BRYANT 2760.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 6818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE. WESTINGHOUSE SPRINGS. Recent model; owner drives. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD sixes, touring, by day, week, or month; careful driver. 8915 Morningside.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 228 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass T. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Have purchased 2,200-ton auxiliary four-masted schooner now building in New England, ready for sea within five months, for $200,000, payable six payments, one now due. Am unable finance all this ship, therefore have divided into 1,000 shares, sell for $200 each; last payment on shares in about four months when ship is finished. Believe at present rate freights can pay for ship in dividends in two voyages. My agreement with stockholders will be guaranteed by builders of ship. Checks may be made direct to them if desired. Earliest intends going. Captain of this ship, Captain R. D. Tillotson. Ship Construction and Trading Co., 50 Broadway, New York City.

IMPORTING HOUSE IN CONNECTION WANTED BY ENGLISH MANUFACTURER. A responsible English concern of excellent reputation, manufacturing spiral puttees, desires a connection with an American importer, who must be aggressive and thoroughly able to finance the proposition; a worth-while advertising campaign has been prepared and is ready for action as soon as the right importer is found; conference with representatives now in America. Address by Sept. 4, Hoyt's Service, Inc., 116 West 32d St., New York City.

Russian Engineer Technologist, Very experienced, with close connection to the most important industrial firms in Russia, well acquainted with all Russian governmental and public institutions, just returned to Petrograd on the beginning of October; would like to secure agency, commissions, or another business from large reputable American industrial concerns. Write to A. S. Ivanoff, 3,265 Woodland Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

For Sale.—Largest auto tire and accessory business in Delaware, located in Wilmington; business well established and growing; owner subject to early draft, but will remain in employ of purchaser until drafted, if desired; books and records in condition for intelligent inspection; expect $25,000 to $30,000. Z 287 Times Annex.

Would like agency for high-grade, well-advertised article for New Orleans and vicinity on commission; have warehouse, selling force, and delivery equipment. Address "Manufacturers' Agent," V 172 Times.

Eastern Shoe Polish Mfg. Company for sale account military service; inquirers, state your business and references. S 339 Times Downtown.

Small capital needed to place new and necessary article in army; no competition; big profits; splendid chance. S 116 Times.

Business Notices.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES investigated; reliable service for investors. Attorney, K 127 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

LATHES.—About 12-inch centres, with three-jaw chucks, with gap to take from 18 diameter pulley sheaves; two required, with short beds; quote lowest prices, earliest delivery free on board New York; state whether screw cutting new or used, and if complete, with overhead shafts, pulleys, and belt-shift gears, screw-cutting change wheels, maker's name, &c. N 281 Times Downtown.

WIRE ROPE.—One-inch diameter, high grade; five tons monthly required for mountain cableway; quote lowest cash price, earliest delivery free on board New York; state number wires, strands and lay, whether new or used, condition, torsional and tensile breaking strength. N 282 Times Downtown.

SCREW THREADING MACHINES to screw up to 1¼-inch bolts and nuts; two required, with all usual accessories, overhead shaft, pulleys, belt-shift gear, &c.; quote lowest prices, earliest delivery free on board New York; state makers, whether new or used, condition, &c. N 283 Times Downtown.

Wanted—2 metal limousine bodies for 1916 45 H. P. White cars. Address Riverside Taxi Service Co., 2,641 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Moving to smaller apartment; will sacrifice furniture, living room, two brass beds complete, two chifforobes, other articles, typewriter. 255 West 95th. Apartment 5W.

Actresses' clothes for sale, Friday and Saturday; and evening dresses, suits, hats, and coats. Miss Smith, 45 West 11th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; EXCEPTIONAL WORKER; VERY THOROUGH; UNUSUAL REFERENCES. ACCOUNTANT, 2,981 WEST 21ST ST., CONEY ISLAND.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; take entire charge; good penman; $20. W 2 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Position as companion or teacher of young children; seven years' experience teaching in Connecticut and New York; first-class references. S 234 Times Downtown.

NURSE wishes position; year training; ten years' experience. Z. Reflly, 436 East 138th St. Phone Melrose 3861, ext. 18.

SECRETARIAL or responsible office position wanted; young woman, wide experience. V 106 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, desires substitute work beginning Sept. 4; experienced, expert. N 285 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

BOOKKEEPING or office work; college graduate with business administration training desires position. S 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, serious, seeks steady position. S 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, German-American; single, age 40, wishes position with private family; six years of practical experience on different makes of cars; does own repairs; best of written references as to character and ability; country preferred. F. Klossa, 171 East 73d St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 42, 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address SS., care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4000.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 31, 10 years' experience, expert mechanic, careful driver, total abstainer; go anywhere; best references. W 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 28; A1 man; 8 years' experience high-grade cars. Stafford, 111 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Col. 6737.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, first-class mechanic, wishes position private family. Telephone 4146 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, wishes position, private preferred; references. Davis, 1,830 2d Av.

CONSTRUCTION MAN, A1, nine years' experience; severe, regulate grade, cellar excavation; thoroughly experienced in handling force of men, material, equipment; also speaks and writes Italian; A1 reference. E 113 Times.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, builders, or manufacturers; first-class man, 32, immediately available; experienced in field or office; can take off quantities, handle bids and payrolls, solicit business; sales experience. S 153 Times.

JAPANESE, age 30, tall, highly recommended, absolutely first-class, can give perfect satisfaction in every respect, wishes position as butler; reference. E 181 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK, familiar with automobile, cost accounting, employed, desires change. W 4 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two young business men with fully equipped office in Detroit desire the exclusive Michigan agency for good specialty; have sales force and touring cars and can produce results; write full particulars for appointment. S 165 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT POSSESSING INITIATIVE AND ABILITY; COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION. S 160 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires evening work; moderate salary; excellent references. E 148 Times.

TEACHER, (30,) licensed, experienced, wants position evening school; Regents' subjects. R 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, aged 30, at present employed as manager of large concern, desires making a change; ten years' experience in the fundamentals of business; A1-grade salesman, successful executive, and qualified correspondent; highest references furnished; would request interview. S 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, expert penman, accurate figurer, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, one year's selling experience; references. W 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bank teller, general banking experience, wishes position with bright future; will start at bottom. N 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college attendant, desires clerical work, evening hours. N 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, office and sales experience, typist; $15. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, wishes position at anything; references furnished. N 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer, bookkeeper, college training, desires evening work. N 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, conscientious; clerical, stock, sales department experience; references. N 241 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BABY'S NURSE, trained, for private family, experienced in feeding Mammala. S 96 Times.

BILLING CLERK, TYPEWRITER; ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE SEED, BULB AND PLANT BUSINESS PREFERRED. ADDRESS IN DETAIL, WITH PARTICULARS, CONFIDENTIAL; ALSO SALARY DESIRED, WHICH MUST BE MODERATE AT START. A. E., P. O. BOX 1,541, NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer; must be capable of taking full charge of simple set of books; experience in engineering or machinery business desirable; reply, stating salary, age, experience, nationality, and religion; position permanent for right party. H 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Must be absolutely accurate, systematical, and possess business head; Brooklyn essential; others need apply; $20 start. Edwards, 1,704 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class double-entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; salary $12 to start. Call, Saturday afternoon, after 2 o'clock, Knickerbocker Motor Service Co., 218 West 48th.

CASHIER.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, FOR A RETAIL HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED AS TO HONESTY AND CHARACTER; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED. ADDRESS YARNS, K 160 TIMES.

CASHIERS.—$2 day as extra Saturdays; tube system. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

COMPTOMETER CLERK.—Good salary, permanent position. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

FRENCH GIRL wanted, between the ages of 25 and 35, to take care of two children and make herself generally useful; country all year round. Write Mrs. J. R. Johnson, 21 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

GIRL, bright, for clerical work; must be good at figures; $10 per week. B. B., 286 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Must have good, long references; exceptional place for right one; state qualifications and terms, age, and nationality. Address Lee, Box 34, Station O, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for rooming house; must be tidy, good renter. 341 West 50th St.

MAID.—General housework; three in family. 9 Essex St., East Orange, N. J.

MILLINERS, EXPERT COPYISTS, AND MAKERS FOR HIGH-CLASS WORK. APPLY DIRECT. FARRINGTON & EVANS CO., 892 5TH AV., AT 59TH ST.

MILLINERS AND COPYERS WANTED; ONLY FIRST-CLASS NEED APPLY. BREVAL, 24 EAST 57th St.

MILLINER.—EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH ST.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

SALESLADY, over 25, wanted for small antique shop; knowledge typewriting desirable; state references and salary. S 109 Times.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day as extra Saturday. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th St.

SALESWOMAN for art needlework, knit underwear and hosiery department. Apply 9-12 o'clock. Henry Hesse, 396 Sixth Av., 24th-25th St.

SECRETARY.—Competent stenographer and typewriter required; must be experienced in tabulating and statement work and have a knowledge of secretarial duties. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. S 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Lord & Taylor require the services of an experienced stenographer.

Apply between 9 & 11 A. M. Superintendent's Office, 7th Floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, in a busy advertising agency; accurate and quick of perception. Write, stating experience and salary expected, K 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position; salary to start, $12. K 129 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Ave., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman system of shorthand; permanent position; good salary. Apply at once, Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer to take dictation and operate typewriter when not operating switchboard; A1 references. $50 per month and meals. K 186 Times.

YOUNG LADY in credit office of a wholesale dry goods house; must have knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary expected. N 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, smart personality, strictly high-class, $30 to $50 week. 129 Knickerbocker Theatre Building, Broadway and 39th St.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.—Business is demanding trained women; the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedure; send for details of 16-session course. Ask for booklet 19. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified or chartered seniors wanted, also high-grade semi-seniors wanted; excellent permanent positions assured. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected, K 180 Times.

ADVERTISING-PUBLICITY MANAGER.—Large, successful publishing house within 100 miles of New York; state age and experience. Z 247 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on building construction. Apply James Stewart & Co., Inc., 30 Church St., New York.

ARTIST, familiar with mechanical work, who can take rough pencil sketches and put them into proper shape; state experience and send samples of work. Accurate, Box 654, Post Office, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Applications invited for office position by large industrial corporation; location Tennessee; transportation paid; state full particulars. Z 254 Times Annex.

BOY.—$6 start; excellent opportunity for live, energetic boy of good appearance and high school education; American advertising agency. K 110 Times.

BOY.—18 to 20, for stock, by wholesale house; only those who want permanent position need apply. P. O. Box 3, Station A, City.

BOY wanted in real estate office; must be American, 16 years old or over; apply by letter, stating references, church and school attended; salary $7. N 284 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright American boy; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $8 per week to start. Apply The Biscuit & Cracker Manufacturers Co., 105 Hudson St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY for errands and general work in shipping department of publishing house; chance for advancement. Call 25 Park Place.

BOY, in large wholesale dry goods house; state age and salary expected. N 293 Times Downtown.

BOY.—18 years, for shipping room, wholesale house. P. O. Box 3, Station A, City.

CLERKS.—Downtown bank requires clerks who have actually had experience in foreign exchange work, such as bookkeepers, commercial credits, collections, &c.; answers must state experience, previous employment, reference, age, and salary expected. S 324 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 20 to 24 years' experience in general office routine; good mathematician; with automobile manufacturing establishment, employment department. General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

CLERK.—Exempt from war, large manufacturing concern, in Jersey City; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, salary. Z 219 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN. — FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL TRACERS WANTED ON AERONAUTICAL ENGINE WORK; MUST BE ABLE TO MAKE NEAT TRACING AND LETTER WELL. CALL TUESDAY WITH SAMPLE WORK AND READY TO GO TO WORK IF ACCEPTABLE. EMPLOYMENT DEPT., GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN, two, wanted; experienced in machine design; preferably engine and compressor; answer, with statement of experience, and salary expected; position permanent; communications confidential; location Jersey City. Chief Draftsman, 206 Erie St., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMAN, young college graduate, for machinery construction and mill repairs; 15 miles out of New York; good advancement for a hustler. "Jerseymill," Z 281 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; capable draftsman for machine tool details and tracings; if sample of work is available please submit with reply. Z 284 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class one with automobile experience preferred; in reply state reference, age, experience, salary desired. Z 273 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Wanted, young man with technical education and some practical experience, to take charge of steam and electrical power plants and general upkeep under plant engineer; to the right man of ability we have an unusual opportunity. Z 274 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Experienced, who can operate gasolene road roller, at Wilmington, Del. Paul Trainer, 358 5th Av., New York.

ERRAND BOY to deliver parcels. Hauptner & Co., 32 West 33d St.

EXPERT MAN to take charge of one of the largest and best equipped laundries in the country; must be strictly sober, up-to-date in every respect, and competent in handling and directing help; big opportunity for the right party; write, stating experience, references, &c.; will be held strictly confidential. Z 231 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—A factory in Jersey City has opening in the metal and alloy manufacturing department for foreman at $100 per month to start; prefer man who can keep accurate and neat in records and used to planning ahead. Write, stating references and experience. K 145 Times.

FOREMAN.—Reinforced concrete foreman; must be first class. Apply Henry Stewart & Co., Inc., 30 Church St., New York.

IN-SPECTORS. — FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL INSPECTORS FOR WORK ON FINISHED AND SEMI-FINISHED AERONAUTICAL ENGINE PARTS. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY AS SUB-FOREMEN. REPLY, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, NO. OF THREE PLACES WORKED, AND HOW LONG EACH, AND WAGES WANTED; GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. INSPECTOR, 38 JACKSON AV., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

LABOR FOREMAN, familiar with building construction, to go out of town. Apply between 9 A. M. and noon, James Stewart & Co., Inc., 30 Church St., New York City.

MANAGER. — WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN, WHO CAN MANAGE FACTORY TO MAKE PILLOW TOPS AND PENNANTS; SEWED WORK MOSTLY. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE MAN. K 131 TIMES.

MAN wanted in wholesale woolen house to act as porter and assistant shipping clerk; good opportunity. S 137 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—First class in designing jigs and fixtures. Call Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

METAL BENCHMEN, machinists, woodworkers, woodworking machine operators, and assemblers for airplane work. Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man for work as office boy in accounting department of large publishing house; high school education preferred, but not essential; state age and education; salary $7. W 301 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted; must be neat, willing, accurate at figures and punctual; wages $5 to start. Address N 256 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY

For young man, under 25, to be private secretary to an editor; must know English perfectly and be able to take dictation; other qualifications: retentive memory, tact, good health, and the habit of industry; in writing, state reasons for wanting the job. N 299 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE man; knowledge stenography, typewriting essential; $60 month. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent, high-grade salesman, who is capable of selling a nationally advertised but highly competitive product, to retail grocery trade; only those who have known selling ability and have made good in former sales positions will receive consideration; salary, $100 per month; commission and expenses; good opportunity for advancement to higher positions; mention age and full particulars regarding previous employments, including the length of time with each firm. H 342 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WITH EXPERIENCE AND ONE WITH A RECORD AS A PRODUCER; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN POSTED IN CRETONNES; SALARY OR COMMISSION. S 132 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road salesman, high-grade line electric specialties; good salary and commission; old established business. K 128 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, automobile accessories; none but experienced man with following, New York trade; exclusive proposition; commission. K 146 Times.

SALESMEN to carry line infants' novelties on a soft-sole shoe on commission basis; all territories open. S 141 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, a first-class advertising solicitor for a trade directory, with headquarters in New York; guaranteed salary and bonus; man over 30 desired; state references and experience. K 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Applications invited for office position by large industrial corporation; location Tennessee; transportation paid; state full particulars. Z 250 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK.—Young man, 19-23, experienced and willing. K 178 Times.

STOCK CLERK, IN PLUMBING SHOP; MUST HAVE COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF MATERIALS AND TOOLS, BE STRONG, WILLING TO WORK, SOBER, STEADY AND, ABOVE ALL, HONEST; STEADY POSITION ASSURED, WITH ADVANCE IN SALARY; NONE BUT A MAN NOT AFRAID OF WORK NEED APPLY; REPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. MILTON SCHNAIER, 345 COLUMBUS AV.

STOCK CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in motor truck parts. Apply in the morning. See Mr. Thorlluge. Gramm-Bernstein Sales Corp., 614 West 57th.

STORES LEDGER CLERK, good opportunity for man having accuracy, knowledge of clerking involving average figures, and maintaining card balances. Apply by letter. Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—A male teacher for commercial branches; Catholic high school, city; state experience, references, &c. H. A., Times Harlem.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman system of shorthand; permanent position; good salary. Apply at once, Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, ninth floor, Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNERS.—We can use more designers who have had experience on automobile, gas engine or jig or fixtures; this work is on war plane motors, the latest and most attractive work on the boards; it affords you a chance to do your part where your work will count; write, giving details of experience, salary desired, and when you can report. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.

WINDERS wanted, first-class armature winders; steady work, good wages. Apply Electro Dynamic Co., Avenue A and North St., Bayonne, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with general office detail, capable of taking charge of small set of books, engineering experience desirable; must be exempt from draft; position permanent; reply stating age, salary, experience, nationality, and religion. H 340 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN to edit small magazine of semi-technical nature; must be all-round man, a hustler, willing to take hold at reasonable salary and grow with a good proposition; should preferably be familiar with writing, printing, advertising, and subscription ends of business or at many branches as possible; must be willing to leave town; mechanical and scientific education desirable; give qualifications in detail and mention salary desired. Address Z 266 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN of good address and habits, who has decided to take up sales work as a profession, we have an opening carrying with it moderate compensation, unlimited opportunity for securing all-around sales experience, and an excellent opportunity for a hard-working, aggressive and ambitious chap; sales experience neither necessary nor desirable. Apply 310 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Price.

YOUNG MAN of intelligence wanted, having had some experience in a fire insurance office; salary $50 per month. In reply state age and experience. S 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, do your bit with Hospital Unit F, ready for France; unmarried, not drafted, 18-40 years. Apply Tuesday, Harlem Hospital. Dr. Neff.

YOUNG MAN.—Under 21, high school education preferred, for clerical position; excellent opportunity; write for appointment. H 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted who understands checking goods and timekeeping in factory and lives in Brooklyn. S 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in banking house; must begin at bottom; high school education necessary. N 258 Time Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing department; large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary wanted. V 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, Spanish stenographer with some knowledge of English; call at Export Dept., 118 Fifth Avenue.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, for switchboard and office work; some experience. S 176 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH WILL PAY.—America demands hundreds of trained workers; one of the essentials is GOOD ENGLISH; can you qualify? Free booklet, "Better English Means Better Business," enables you to determine and suggests the remedy for defects. Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

HIGH-GRADE MEN are in demand throughout America; can you qualify? In most cases salesmanship is an essential; write for booklet giving outline of evening instruction. Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.—Unprecedented demand for men who can qualify for positions of responsibility; send for details of course adopted by leading business organizations to meet their growing need for executives; ask for Booklet 23. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 724 St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following army orders were issued by the War Dept. to-day:

Medical Reserve Corps.

The following will proceed to camps mentioned as Chief of the Medical Service:

Pepper, Maj. W., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery.

Satterlee, Maj. H. S., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg.

Bigelow, Capt. E. B., Camp Cody, Deming.

Goodman, 1st Lt. E. H., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

Van Ingen, 1st Lt. P., Camp Logan, Houston.

The following will proceed to camps mentioned as Chief of the Surgical Service:

Bunts, Maj. F. E., Camp Travis, Ft. Sam Houston.

Dearth, Capt. W. A., Camp Hancock, Augusta.

Dye, Capt. J. S., Camp Sevier, Greenville.

Earle, Capt. C. B., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg.

Gerster, Capt. J. C. A., Camp McClellan, Anniston.

Morrow, 1st Lt. J. C., Camp MacArthur, Waco.

Thomas, Capt. W. H., Camp Cody, Deming.

Peters, 1st Lt. D. P., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery.

Zehora, 1st Lt. N. A., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Greene, Capt. H. M., will report to Cmdg. Officer of the base hosp. at Camp Lewis, Am. Lake.

Fagone, 1st Lt. P. G., to N. Y. C. for inst.

Claypool, 1st Lt. J. R., to Post. Hosp. at Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Cade, 1st Lt. W. H., Jr., to Kansas City for inst.

Monmonier, Capt. J. C., to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.

Postlethwaite, 1st Lt. F. McC., to Kansas City for inst.

Sener, 1st Lt. W. J., to Allentown.

Stark, 1st Lt. M. A., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Koons, 1st Lt. F. W., relieved of orders of Aug. 11.

Funkhouser, 1st Lt. E. B., relieved of orders of July 28.

Reeves, 1st Lt. J. L., hon. discharged.

Morris, Capt. R. L., to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, re venereal diseases.

Hatch, 1st Lt. E. D., relieved of orders of Aug. 3.

Jones, 1st Lt. T. E., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Terrell, 1st Lt. C. O., will report by telegraph to Cmdr. Gen. Southern Dept.

Shahan, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg.

The following to camps mentioned for duty in the cantonment laboratory:

Young, Capt. F. G., Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ruhland, G. C, Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill.

Burhans, C. W., Camp Beauregard, Alexandria.

Lasher, W. W., Camp Beauregard.

Wecms, B. F., Jr., Camp Dix, Wrightstown.

Ziegler, A. J., Camp Upton.

Gardner, L. U., Camp Devens, Ayer.

Spooner, L. H., Camp Devens.

Herlin, J., Camp Gordon, Atlanta.

Asnin, E. J., Camp Jackson, Columbia.

Fox, H., Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Hastings, Maj. T. W., Camp Dix, Wrightstown.

The following to places specified for duty:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Conrad, G. W. H., Austin.

Urner, M. H., Princeton.

Weintz, C. H., Columbus.

Shimer, W. S., Urbana.

Ulrich, C. C., Berkeley.

Sibley, E. R., Ithaca.

Veal, 1st Lt. M. S., to Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Todd, Capt. M. L., and Mickley, 1st Lt. H. F., to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.

MacMurphy, 1st Lt. G. Y., to Ft. Oglethorpe, for inst.

Isom, 1st Lt. A., to Ft. Riley, for inst.

Fulton, Capt. J. S., designated as an additional member of the board appointed in orders of Aug. 25.

Topping, Capt. E. P., to report to Cmdg. Officer Letterman, Gen. Hosp., San Fran.

Harvey, 1st Lt. D. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Wilcox, Maj. R. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe for inst.

Pember, 1st Lt. C. H., and Stein, 1st Lt. J. E., will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen., Southern Dept.

Thomson, 1st Lt. A. M., to Wash., and report to Surg. Gen.

Stumberg, Capt. B. K., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Lloyd, 1st Lt. R. S., to proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Snyder, 1st Lt. C. R., to proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Sherril, 1st Lt. J. W., to proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Munro, 1st Lt. D., relieved of orders of July 28.

Wesson, 1st Lt. E. H., relieved of orders of July 30.

Logan, 1st Lt. H. L., to proceed to Belleville, Ill., instead of Belleville, Kan.

Chamberlain, Capt. E. C., hon. discharged.

Duffy, 1st Lt. E. T., to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst.

Rush, 1st Lt. W. A., to Kansas City.

Cook, R., and Scott, F. W., 1st Lts., to Ft. Omaha.

Ellis, 1st Lt. F. H., to home.

Denison, 1st Lt. R. C., relieved of orders of July 30.

Jennings, 1st Lt. J. G., in addition to his duties as member of Boston is assigned as member of the Examining Board at the School of Military Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.

Todd, Capt. F. C., will report at the Univ. of Minn.

Tull, Capt. E. E., will report to Cmdg. Officer at Base Hosp., Camp Meade, Annapolis, Md.

Schley, Maj. J. L., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta.

Emerson, Maj. T. H., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.

Bain, Maj. J. J., to Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Daley, Maj. E. L., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek.

Moore, Maj. R. C., to Camp Grant, Rockford.

Thomas, Maj. R. S., to Camp Pike, Little Rock.

Howell, Maj. R. P., will report to Cmdg. Gen., 88th Div.

Ward, Maj. R. T., to 315th Eng.

Ehrnbeck, Maj. A. R., to Camp Lewis, Amn. Lake.

Hetrick, Maj. H. S., to camp near Garden City, L. I.

Quartermaster's Reserve Corps.

Schiller, Capt. J., to Baltimore.

Charles, Capt. F. W., to this city and report to Qm.Gen.

Wilkander, Capt. J., to Western Dept. for duty as Qm. Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Schneider, Capt. A. H., to Southern Dept. as asst. to Dept.Qm.

Christian, Capt. F., to Washington for duty as Qm. Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Clarke, Capt. J. M., to Gettysburg Nat. Park as asst. to Camp Qm., relieving Capt. B. R. Fink, jr., who will proceed to Kansas City for duty as asst. to officer in charge.

The following to Washington for duty in office of Chief of Embarkation Service:

Coates, Maj. J. A., and Morse, Maj. R. C.

The following to camps specified:

CAPTAINS.

Perry, C. A., to Camp Upton.

National Army Officers.

The following to Camp Pike, Little Rock, for duty with the 87th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Shaffer, P. M.	Barnes, J. W.
Humphrey, E. H.	Long, J. D.
Merry, W. L.	Townsend, G. L.
Van Schaick, L. J.	Dillingham, A. E.
Kent, W. A.	Chapman, L. A. I.
Noyes, E. W.	

The following to Camp Jackson, Columbia, for duty with the 81st Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Graham, J. M.	Forsyth, W. D.
Wetherill, A. M.	Goedecke, F.
Bankhead, H. M.	Leonard, I. W.
Thomas, J. R.	Luhn, W. L.

The following to Camp Taylor, Louisville, for duty with the 84th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Arrowsmith, G. D.	Young, J. S.
Hanson, J.	Eskridge, O. S.
Cushman, G.	Schultz, T.
Knight, H. E.	

The following to Camp Grant, Rockford, for duty with the 86th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Scales, W. B.	Shipp, A. M.
Catlin, G. DeG.	Gillem, A. C.
Dorey, B. H.	McCammon, W. M.
Hanigan, H. A.	Morris, J. E.
Hickman, E. A.	

Tiffany, G. S., and Gibson, E. R., Lt.Cols., to Camp Taylor, Louisville, for duty with the 84th Division.

The following to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, for duty with the 83d Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Holden, G. J.	Myers, H. B.
Curtis, L. A.	Toffey, J. J.
Bell, J. E.	Fletschauer, W. G.
Trott, C. A.	

The following officers to Camp Lee, Petersburg, for duty with the 80th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Haight, C. S.	Buchan, F. E.
Love, J. M.	Davids, H. G.
Aloe, A.	Reed, W. L.
Lee, F.	Jordan, G. L.
Peyton, E. G.	

MAJORS OF INFANTRY.

Baird, G. H.	Foley, O.
Meade, W. G.	Eby, C. McH.
Buchanan, E. A.	Dockery, A. B.

Hawes, G. P., F.A., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, for duty with the 80th Division.

Albright, Brig.Gen. Frank H., to Camp Devens, Ayer, to command the 151st Inft. Brig.

Blain, Maj. G. W., Inft., to Camp Taylor, Louisville, for duty with 84th Division.

The following to Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, for duty with the 89th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Williams, G.	Taylor, J. D.
Crimmins, M. L.	Jack, C. B.
Farmer, C. C.	McCoy, R.
Tilford, J. D.	Hawkins, F. B.
Richmond, H. R.	Butler, L. P.

The following to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, for duty with the 88th Division:

LIEUT. COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

Wickham, F. D.	Wells, R

CHILD LABOR ACT DECLARED INVALID

North Carolina Federal Judge Decides That Keating-Owen Statute Is Unconstitutional.

GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL

Department of Justice Confident That the Supreme Court Will Uphold the Law.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 31.—Federal Judge Boyd of the Western District of North Carolina held the Keating-Owen child labor law unconstitutional today, and enjoined the United States District Attorney, William C. Hammer, and his "successors, assistants, deputies, and agents," from enforcing in the district the provisions of the act of Congress, which becomes effective tomorrow.

Judge Boyd's decision came at the conclusion of three days of argument on the constitutionality of the act. The case came before the court in injunction proceedings brought in the name of Roland H. Dagenhart and his minor sons, Reuben and John of Charlotte, who sought to restrain a Charlotte cotton mill company from discharging the two boys.

In announcing his decision Judge Boyd said he was gratified by the candor of Professor Thomas I. Parkinson of Columbia University, representing the Department of Justice, who asserted that Congress had used its power over interstate commerce for the object of regulation of local conditions within the State and the discouragement of child labor. This admission, said the Judge, left the issue clear and brought forward the question: "Can Congress do by indirection that which it undoubtedly can not do directly?

"Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the States, but not the internal conditions of labor."

Judge Boyd expressed his approval of laws tending to elevate the condition and moral state of all the people, and made it clear that his judgment on the act was based upon his interpretation of the Constitutional limitations of Congressional power.

After a preliminary recital of the facts, the Court, setting forth its opinion that the act "is unconstitutional and without the power of Congress to enact," enjoins the milling company from discharging or curtailing the hours of labor of the minor plaintiffs, and decrees:

"That the said William C. Hammer, United States Attorney, as aforesaid, and his successors, assistants, deputies, and agents, be and they are hereby permanently enjoined from in any way or manner enforcing or attempting to enforce the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress, or any part thereof, and from instituting or causing to be instituted any prosecuting or proceedings under the aforesaid statute, or any of the provisions thereof."

The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and persons interested in the law said today that special haste would be made in the presentation of the case on appeal.

Argument was concluded for the plaintiffs by Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, whose chief contention was that the power to close the arteries of interstate commerce to lawful articles of commerce because they themselves injurious to public health, morals or safety, was not possessed by Congress.

The law prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years old in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery, whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and requires that the working day of children 14 to 16 years old shall not be longer than eight hours. Reuben Dagenhart is under 16 and John Dagenhart under 14. The father contended that he had a right to their wages until they are 21, and that as the North Carolina law allows eleven hours a day, Reuben has a right to work more than eight hours a day, while John has a right to work in the mill, although under 14, because the State law permits it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Department of Justice officials regard the decision of Judge Boyd holding the child labor law unconstitutional merely as a vehicle for getting the question before the Supreme Court, where they are entirely confident the action of Congress will be sustained. It had been assumed when the law was passed that the milling interests would not permit its enforcement without a vigorous fight.

The law becomes effective tomorrow, and the decree at Greensboro affects only the North Carolina district. Except where the courts interfere it will be enforced.

The enforcement of the Law has been delegated by the Secretary of Labor to the Children's Bureau, and the head of the new child labor division of that bureau is Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, a woman of wide experience in industrial betterment work in this and foreign countries.

NATION-WIDE CENSUS OF FOOD UNDER WAY

Every Manufacturer and Dealer in the Country Called upon to List His Holdings.

The Federal Department of Agriculture began yesterday, as a war measure, a survey of the food supply of the country. From the Bureau of Markets of the department, 204 Franklin Street, thousands of circulars have been sent out on which the inventory of the city's food supply is to be made. The inventory is to be along broad lines, for the department is authorized to "investigate and ascertain the demand for, vestigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs, and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, and machinery, and any article required in connection with the production, distribution, or utilization of food."

The survey will be of actual food conditions at the close of yesterday's business day and the schedule contains eighteen items, the report on which must cover the stock on hand or in transit. On another tentative schedule are 166 articles of food which will be based on conditions that may exist after the crops are harvested.

Failure to supply the information is punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Attention is called, however, to the fact that filling out the blanks and returning them promptly to Washington is a patriotic duty.

CAPT. ROWLEY TO WED VISCOUNT'S DAUGHTER

New Yorker, Son of Illustrator and Painter, Betrothed to the Hon. Irene Molesworth.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The engagement is announced of the Hon. Irene Molesworth, daughter of Viscount Molesworth, to Captain Charles Rowley of the British Royal Artillery and a son of J. R. Capel Rowley of New York. They will be married in London on Oct. 14.

Captain Rowley is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capel Rowley of 90 Pinehurst Avenue, New York. He was born in this city and was educated in Clinton High School and later studying at Columbia, leaving there to go into business. He went to England in 1910 and was with the Western Electric Company at their English works. When the war began he entered the British Army, being commissioned a Lieutenant and later rose to a Captaincy. He has not been at the fighting fronts, but has served in other capacities, and for some time was at Gibraltar.

His mother was an English girl whom his father married in Canada. His younger brother, Douglas Rowley, is a student at the New York University. His father is an illustrator and painter who came to this country when he was a boy.

The Hon. Irene Evelyn Beatrice Molesworth is the eldest of the Viscount's three children, and is 32 years old. Her brother Charles is two years her junior, and her younger sister, Cecily, is 15. Her mother was Nina Alida Faulkner, a laughter of the late Colonel H. D. Faulkner. Her father is George Bagot Molesworth, Viscount, of Swords, County Dublin, and Baron Philipstown of Philipstown, Ireland. He is is a Major in the Army Pay Department Reserve Officers.

Mother of Four Children Asks Aid.

The father of a family in Brooklyn has died after an acute attack of pneumonia, leaving his wife to support their four children. Finding it impossible by day work to make ends meet the widow has appealed to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, for assistance. The sum of $3.50 a week is required to supplement her present income, and the bureau wishes to raise $80 for the next six months. Gifts toward this amount may be mailed to the bureau marked "for 0332 T."

HOOVER HOPEFUL OF CHEAPER BREAD

Continued from Page 1.

000,000 bushels are involved in this branch of the industry.

Plans to put in operation the licensing system under the supervision of the Grain Corporation will be taken up at once. It is expected that the full machinery will be ready not later than Sept. 10.

BIGGER LOAF FOR 10 CENTS.

Local Dealers Doubt if There Will Be a 14-Ounce Loaf for 5 Cents.

There was in evidence yesterday among those representing the big flour milling interests and among the bakers a feeling of uncertainty as to just how the fixing of wheat prices by the Government would affect retail prices and benefit the ultimate consumer. In one thing there was apparent agreement—that until flour could be bought at $9 a barrel there could be no profitable baking of fourteen-ounce loaves of bread for 5 cents. Government officials held to this view also. What is expected to happen is either a decrease in the price of the present ten-cent loaf or at least a 50 per cent. increase in its weight.

The Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, of which Julius H. Barnes of Minneapolis is the head, is confident that the five-cent loaf will be one of the results. The milling men figure a scant three bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, and this would make the maximum price about $11 a barrel. It was said yesterday that there had been sales at $10.56 a barrel. Competition, a representative of one of the biggest flour mills in the country said, might force the millers to a smaller margin of profit. George F. Ward of the Ward Baking Company was quoted yesterday as saying that it did not seem possible that the bakers could furnish a fourteen-ounce loaf for 5 cents with wheat selling at $2.20 a bushel. In this he probably reflected the feeling of the trade. It is probable, however, that some bakers may try to put on the market a five-cent loaf with weight proportionate to the profit that will come in the drop in the price of flour.

"The price arrived at by the Food Administration is a very fair one, but, of course, there will be a difference of opinion, the farmers saying that it is not high enough and the bakers that it is not low enough," said George A. Zabriskie, General Manager of the Fleischmann Company. "The standardizing of prices will clear the situation and every one will know just where he stands. The millers have agreed on a maximum profit of 25 cents a barrel, but in my opinion they will not get it. Competition may force the margin of profit down, and it may be that during the time when flour is being laid in they may get the full price. At other times they may get only about a fifteen-cent profit.

"Whether there will be a five-cent loaf of bread under present prices is, of course, a problem. There may not be a fourteen-ounce loaf for 5 cents, but it is probable that the present loaf may increase in weight by perhaps 33 per cent."

John A. Sims, General Manager of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, would not discuss the situation. He thought it would not be fair to the Grain Corporation to do so and that very little good could come from setting forth a diversity of opinions on the subject. At the office of the Washburn-Crosby Company, 17 Battery Place, it was said that it was only a selling agency for the mills and that any opinion should come from the millers.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation, whose central office is at 42 Broadway, will begin on Sept. 4 to buy and distribute the wheat crop of the United States. The corporation's arrangement with the mills of the United States will begin on Sept. 10, but in order to furnish a stable basis to the thousands of country elevators and other buyers who are now in doubt as to the value of their purchases when delivered at the terminals, the corporation will begin to buy wheat on September 4 at its various agencies.

CHICAGO GRAIN MEN PROTEST.

Fear Government Wheat Differentials Will Ruin Their Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The world's greatest wheat market is not only in grave danger of losing its laurels, but fears it may become a "wheatless city." Board of Trade men, bankers, and railroad officials joined today in vigorous protest against the differentials to be applied to the different markets in regard to wheat prices. They charged "rank discrimination."

It is contended that so serious are the price differences as arranged that shippers may sell their wheat in practically every market in the country at advances over the Chicago prices, those advances ranging as high as 3 cents a bushel. Tonight a formal protest went forward to Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, from the Board of Trade. Preceding it was a telegram from Joseph P. Griffin, President of the board, in which he said:

"If the schedule of price differentials at which the food control will buy wheat in different terminal markets, as published, is authoritative, it discriminates against Chicago markets in favor of markets both east and west of us."

The protest went forward on the heels of an announcement by Howard B. Jackson, Vice President of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, who will control all buying and selling of wheat in this territory, that Government buying would begin on Sept. 4, but that reselling to millers would not be inaugurated until Sept. 10.

Grain men assert that under the proposed differentials, wheat even from Eastern Illinois can be shipped to New York and other Eastern markets at greater profit than to Chicago, and that in turn all wheat west and north of the city, aside from a very limited territory, will go to Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other markets.

HOOVER PICKS AID IN LONDON

L. P. Sheldon to Deal with Baron Rhondda for Food Co-operation.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Louis P. Sheldon, who is associated with a London banking firm, has been asked by Herbert C. Hoover to accept appointment as representative of the American food administration in the United Kingdom. It is understood Mr. Sheldon has accepted, and that it is now being determined whether he shall become an attaché of the American Embassy.

As Mr. Hoover's representative, Mr. Sheldon will deal with the British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, to bring about close co-operation between the United States and England in regard to the control of food. Mr. Sheldon, who is a Yale graduate, for some time has been assisting the commercial attaché of the embassy, overseeing shipments of certain raw materials to the United States.

WANTS HUGE AIRPLANES BUILT IN AMERICA

Italian Army Expert Says They Could Be Flown From Here to Battlefront.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The use of gigantic airplanes which the Italians are now building, as the best means of ending the submarine menace by attacking German naval bases, was urged by Major R. Perfetti, head of the special Italian aeronautic mission to the United Stages at a benefit theatrical performance for American aviators here tonight.

Major Perfetti said that aircraft carrying twenty-five or more men could be built in large numbers in this country, where materials were abundant, flown across the Atlantic, and used on the other side against Germany and her allies. He expressed the belief that if the American Government or a group of patriotic Americans would devote $5,000,000 to such a project the air cruisers would soon solve the most difficult problem of the war.

"I am now glad to state it as a fact that these machines can be built," Major Perfetti said. "Italy will be glad to supply a number of these air cruisers to the United States Government or to any group of patriotic Americans who may wish to demonstrate the possibility of delivering airplanes to Europe by flying them there."

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske supplemented Major Perfetti's plea for a great air fleet.

"The urgency of the situation in Europe and America demands that we utilize every advantage that we can secure and that we accept from aeronautics in particular, because it is the newest art, every aid which it can bestow," said the American officer. "We need the aid of every good invention that can be produced.

"We are at war with the most formidable nation in the world, the nation that has already made a specialty of preparing for war and waging war. We are at war with the incarnated combination of intellect and evil. We are at war with the devil himself."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11, "Law of Labor in the Christian Life." 8, "Remedy for Labor Troubles."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. PERRY J. STACKHOUSE, D. D., of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Utica, N. Y. 11 A. M., "Is It Right for the Good Samaritan to Fight?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 923 East 165th and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Dodd of Philadelphia preaches 11 and 8.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 76th Street. PASTOR, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M., Mr. PETER W. PHILPOTT of Hamilton, Ontario. 8 P. M., Mr. HARVEY WOOD of Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "Precious Promises."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "God's Workmen." 8 P. M., "New Glory for 'Old Glory.'"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 EAST 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"Sunburst." 8 P. M.—"The Prodigal."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., Communion Service.

WASHINGTON HTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. John Hompstone, D. D.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. and Fort Washington Av.

Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.

Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 and 8 Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "Healing: Its Method and Practice."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH, West 104th St., Near Columbus Av. 11 A. M.—S. W. GRAFFLIN, Religious Work Director. West Side Y. M. C. A. Subject: "An Attempt to Answer the Questions Involved in the Social Problem." 8 P. M.—Mr. Vinton of the Board of Foreign Missions—with Motion Pictures.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Rev. Leland T. Cary. 8 P. M., Chaplain O. W. Behrens, U. S. N. 7 P. M., Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF THE SILENT DEMAND, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Silent meeting, 10:45; regular service, 11:15 A.M., Theodore G. Northrup, speaker. Subject, "The War and How to Close It by Jan. 1st."

World-Wide Important Meeting. If you are interested come.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 22 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Union Service. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Frederick Hawkins. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Grace Nieman. Mrs. Laura G. Cannon, every noon hour except on Monday.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 83d St., Wed., 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Our New Message of Truth."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. GEORGE JOHNSON, Ph. D. 8—Union Meeting Tent, Fort Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, in chapel. Address by a layman.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 and 8—Rev. PHILLIP S. BIRD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor, Dr. Thos. F. Marshall in charge. 11 in church, 7:45 on lawn; 5th Av. at 11 St.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway, Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander. 7:45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.; Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. 11 A. M.—REV. E. M. DILL. Topic: "THE DISCIPLES."

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 106th Street. Preacher, 11 and 8, Rev. CHAS. STELZLE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services: 8 and 11 A. M., (Rev. E. J. Clark.) 8 P. M., (Rev. B. I. Osborne.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Gailor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Gailor. Weekday services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. DR. MOTTET. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. DR. MOTTET.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; high mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES 7, 8, 10:30 A. M. & 4 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11, (Dr. Carstensen); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 50th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, REV. L. G. STURGES, H. L. D. Full choir present. All seats free.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.

TRINITY CHURCH Sunday Services. 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Week-day Services 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill will preach. 11 A. M. "The Selfish Man." 8 P. M. "The Antidote for Worry."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. James S. Kittell, D.D., of Albany, New York, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. WILLIAM V. BERG, of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. Subject for this morrow evening: "CAN WE IDENTIFY THE RETURNED DEAD?" By MR. B. F. AUSTIN, Los Angeles, Cal. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 8th Av. & 59th St.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Dean E. M. WILBUR, Berkeley, Cal.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "LABOR AS A SOCIAL FORCE."

Y. M. C. A.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM G. CASSARD, Veteran of the Battle of Santiago. "Sword or Trowel." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St., near 8th Av., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

DR. A. A. LINDSAY, PSYCHOLOGIST. Beginning series of free lectures upon "Practical Use of Thought Force." Dr. Lindsay, author of twelve psychology books, 23 years specialist in suggestion, has returned from a year's tour from California to Boston. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay are at the Majestic.

TENT EVANGEL, W. 110th St. and Amsterdam Av. REV. CHAS. FORBES TAYLOR, Noted English Boy Evangelist. Sunday, 3:30 and 8; and Every Night, Including Monday Night, to Sept. 18th.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 7:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. NICHOLSON, Evangelist, of Carlisle, Penn., formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 290 8th Av. At 9:30 Sunday mornings. All men are cordially welcomed.

"The Judgment Day: How Near Are We To It?" One of Prof. Everson's best lectures. Big Tent, 95th St. and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Free to all. Prof. Everson speaks every night (except Saturday.)

"UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY: or Setting Up an Image to the Papacy in the United States." Unusually interesting lecture, Prof. C. T. Everson, Big Tent, 95th St. and Broadway. Free. Sun. 8 P. M. Prof. Everson speaks every night, (ex. Sat.)

HEARST DECLINES TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

term, campaign plans have been held in abeyance, awaiting a decision from the former Independence League leader.

Judge Hylan was at the suite occupied by the Business Men's League, at 50 East Forty-second Street, when he received the news that Mr. Hearst had declined to run in the primaries. He seemed pleased, but said he had no comment to make.

At the headquarters of the Democratic Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seventy in the same building there was no one in a position to speak for that organization when the news arrived.

Charles F. Murphy was engaged in a secret conference with some of his leaders when the news was flashed to Tammany Hall. He made this formal statement:

"This is very gratifying news. It means harmonious efforts for the success of the Democratic ticket and the election of Judge Hylan, of which there now can be no doubt."

The declination of Mr. Hearst to run against Judge Hylan in the primaries was filed with the Board of Elections at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by L. J. O'Reilly, Mr. Hearst's personal representative in this city. It read as follows:

Please take notice that I decline the designation as candidate for nomination by the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor, tendered to me by petition of duly enrolled voters of said party, to be voted for at the official primary election to be held on the nineteenth day of September, 1917, certificate of which designation has been filed in your office.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Frank Moss, who has been designated as a candidate for the nomination for District Attorney on the ticket headed by former State Senator William M. Bennett in the Republican primaries, also filed his declination with the Board of Elections yesterday afternoon. This will leave the field free to William L. Ransom, counsel for the Public Service Commission, who has been designated for the same office by the Republicans and other groups constituting the Mitchel Fusion organization.

The declination of Mr. Hearst may have its effect in Brooklyn in the elimination of Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, the local Independence League leader who declined to accept a nomination from the McCooey organization and has been circulating petitions with a view to entering the Democratic primaries as an independent candidate for Borough President.

The revolt against the McCooey machine culminated yesterday in the advent of ex-Controller Bird S. Coler as an independent candidate for Borough President. Mr. Coler has filled this position once before. To make place for Mr. Coler, United States Marshal James M. Powers withdrew as a candidate for this nomination. The contest now promises to become a three-cornered one, for Frank J. Prial, after breaking with the anti-McCooey faction that placed Mr. Coler in the running, threatened to become a candidate and to place an entire county and borough ticket of his own in the field.

Vincent P. Donihee, designee on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Kings County, also withdrew. No substitution, but it is believed that the name of Congressman Daniel Griffin will be used.

BENNETT TALKS IN BROOKLYN.

Attacks Mitchel Administration in Leader Livingston's Club.

William M. Bennett, candidate for the Mayoralty nomination against Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries, opened his campaign in Brooklyn last night, speaking in the district clubhouse of Republican Leader Jacob A. Livingston. He has received invitations from five other Brooklyn leaders to speak at their clubhouses next week. Mr. Bennett said that Brooklyn had paid the heaviest penalty of all the boroughs "for the centralization policy of the Mitchel régime," and added:

"Literally millions and millions of dollars in taxes have been squandered by the Mitchel régime for every sort of a fad or bizarre scheme as well as for land in which persons of known friendship for Mr. Mitchel have an interest. He has publicly declared several times that ex-Senator Reynolds is a friend and he was glad to claim him as a friend until the recent indictment in New York County. There was no praise of Reynolds that day. All the Mayor said was that the indictment did not affect him as Mayor. Perhaps Reynolds may get the cold shoulder, until after the campaign is over, if he goes to the City Hall these days."

Judson G. Wall, candidate for the nomination for Controller, attacked Controller Prendergast, accusing him of being an opportunist. Frank D. Wilsey, candidate for the Aldermanic Presidency, spoke at length on the Gary system in the public schools. He promised, if elected, to stop "the extravagant expenditure for Garyizing the schools" and to do all in his power to provide "every child in New York City of school age with a seat in an accessible schoolhouse."

Mr. Bennett has written to the Legislative Committee of the Public School Neighborhood Federation, denouncing the introduction of the Gary plan into the public schools by the Mitchel administration. He accuses the Mayor of forcing a reorganization of the Board of Education contrary to the city charter, in order to win approval for the Gary plan by that body.

Mr. Bennett says that if elected Mayor he will encourage the local school boards and select seven Commissioners who know something about schools and avoid persons "who have for a lifetime expressed disdain for the public schools by sending their children to private schools."

Hylan for 86th Street Line.

County Judge John F. Hylan has given a written pledge that if he is elected Mayor he will use his influence in promoting the extension of the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town street car line west from its present terminal on Central Park West to Broadway, to permit the giving of transfers from the cross-town cars to the Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue lines. Mayor Mitchel has been asked to make a similar pledge, but has not yet responded.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH IN GREENWICH VILLAGE AT FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET. Outdoor Dining Room. Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte. Club Dinners a Specialty.

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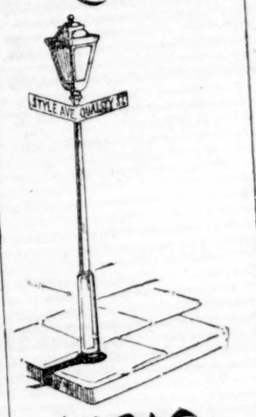

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